

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

Vol. XCVII. No. 10

Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A., November 27, 1946

Price \$2.00 Per Year, 25 Cents Per Copy

In This Issue

Seed Yields Increased by D.D.T. Dusting
Bay Barley, a New Michigan Variety
The Story of Sheyenne Flax
Clinton, the Outstanding Oat
National's Country Elevator Committee
Right to Transit Privilege
Decision on Sale of Corn in Crib in Bulk
Directors of Exchange Cannot Cancel Contracts
Box Car Shortage Attacked at Kansas City
Why Spot Wheat Is Held Back
The Santa Fe Bought Cars
Profitable Market for Seed Malting Barley



New Elevator and Feed Mill at Battle Ground, Wash. For Description, see page 387.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year for 24 insertions.

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Grain Exchange Members
Burris Panhandle Elevators, public storage mdsing.*
Colley Grain Co., Receivers, Shippers All Grain.
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
Producers Grain Corp., federal bonded warehouse.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., Grain Merchants, Brokers.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members
Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*
Legg & Co., Est. 1878, grain receivers, shippers.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members
American Elvtr. & Grain Div., recrs., shprs., consmts.*
Bison Grain Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Cargill, Incorporated, grain merchants.*
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.*
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Wilder Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members
Continental Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.*
Jamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Bailey Cain Co., shpr. grain, mill'd, protein feeds.*
The Cleveland Grain Co., home office.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Cummings & McAllister, brokers, grain, feed, oil.*
Dill Grain Co., L. J., mchts.-brokers, grain, beans, feeds.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Early & Daniel Co., grain and feed service.*

DALLAS, TEXAS

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Barkley Grain Co., buyers, sellers, grains, soybeans.*
Evans Grain Co., grain, Chicago B. of T. Members.*

DODGE CITY, KANS.

Dodge City Term. Elvtr. Co., bonded storage mchdrs.*

*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members
Continental Grain Co., operating 2,000,000 bu. elvtr.
Enid Elevator Corp., operating Enid Terminal Elvtr.
Feuquay Grain Co., optrs., country elvtrs., gr. mdsng.*
General Grain Co., Terminal elevator, grain merchants.
E. R. Humphrey Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Johnston Grain Co., W. B., wheat, coarse gr., fld. seeds.*
The Salina Terminal Elev. Co., milling wheat.

FARWELL, TEXAS

Henderson Grain & Seed Co., field seed and grain.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members
Paul Allison Co., grn. merch., milo, kafir, field seeds.*
Frank Bailey Grain Co., originators milo kafir corn.
Brackett Grain Co., brokerage, consignments.*
Blewett Grain Co., C. E., brokerage, commission.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.
Continental Grain Co., grain merchants
Herman Dawson, merchandisers, grain seeds.
Producers Grain Corp., federal bonded warehouse.
Transit Grain Co., grains, seeds, concentrates, minerals.*
Uhlmann Elevators Co. of Tex., mdsng., public storage.*

GALVESTON, TEXAS

Thomas F. Shaw, export grain, brokerage, forwarding.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Farmers Co-Operative Comm. Co., grain storage.
Midwest Grain Co., grain merchants, country elvtrs.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members
Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members
Bates Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
B. C. Christopher & Co., cash grain futures, securities.*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Kansas Elevator Co., mlg. wheat, corn, oats, barley.*
Lathrop Grain Corporation, domestic & export grain.
Meservey O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts., consgmts.*
Mid-Continent Grain Co., wheat, kafir, barley, etc.
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., grain mchts., consignments.
Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Earle T. Robertson, broker, grains, feeds, ingredients.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members
Gold Proof Elevator, receivers and shippers.

MCGREGOR, TEX.

*McGregor Milling & Grain Co., grain, seed, seed oats.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange Members
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members
Bunge Elevator Corp., grain merchants.*
Cargill, Incorporated, milling wheat.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Van Dusen-Harrington Co. Grain Merchants*

MONTREAL, CAN.

Bonnier, R., shipper, hay, grain, millfeed.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Produce Exchange Members
Seaboard Western Grain Corp., grain merchants.*

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members
Butler-Welsh Co., elevator capacity 3,000,000.*
Taylor Grain Co., cash grain broker.*
United Grain Co., buyers' agents.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members
Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.*
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
J. Younger Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members
Eastern Commodities Corp., grain dealers, brokers.*
P. R. Markley, receivers, shippers.*
Tidewater Grain Co., receivers, shippers.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Member Grain and Hay Exchange
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members
Ken Clark Grain Co., consignments and brokerage.*
Dannen Mills, grain merchants, consignments.*
Geiger & Graham Grain Co., receivers, shippers.*
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members
Anheuser-Busch, Inc., feed grains.*
Fuller-Woodbridge Com. Co., gr. & millets, all kinds.*
Dan Mullally Grain Co., everything in grain.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Service Grain Co., grain commission merchants.*
Terminal Grain Co., grain, soybeans, consignments.*

SALINA, KANS.

Simpson-Romelsner-Evans Grain Co.*

SIDNEY, OHIO

E. T. Custerbender & Co., carlot distributors.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Grain Exchange Members
Flanley Grain Co., grain merchants.*

SULLIVAN, ILL.

Fabor Grain & Feed Co., grain & feed merchandisers.*

TOLEDO, OHIO

Board of Trade Members
Rice Grain Co., "Oats Specialists."*

WELLINGTON, KANS.

Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., opers. Wellington Term. Elvtr.*

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members
Adair Grain Co., grain merchants.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

Nanson Commission Co.
Grain—Hay—Seeds
202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.
GRAIN
Baltimore, Md.

Geo. E. Rogers & Co.
WABASH BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
GRAIN-HAY-MILLFEED-FLOUR

RECEIVERS GRAIN SHIPPERS
• W. W. **DEWEY** & SONS •
CONSIGN TO DEWEY
PEORIA

STRATTON GRAIN CO.
GRAIN AND FEED MERCHANTS MILWAUKEE, WIS.
CHICAGO, ILL. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.
MILL FEEDS — FEED PROUDCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price-Current Grain Reporter (Est. 1844); Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed and field seed. 327 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the Post Office in Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Vol. XCVII, No. 10, November 27, 1946.

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

2240 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

*"72 years of continuous service in the grain trade"*GRAIN — BEANS
STOCKS — BONDS
COTTON — BUTTER
EGGS—PROVISIONS**CIPHER CODES**

We carry the following cipher codes in stock:

- Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
- Robinsons Cipher Code, leather..... 2.50
- Miller's Code (1936), cloth..... 2.00
- Cross Telegraphic Cipher (10th edition) 4.00
- A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup.....20.00
- Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
- Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

CONTINENTAL GRAIN COMPANY

141 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW YORK

RECEIVERS — SHIPPERS — EXPORTERS

MEMBERS OF ALL LEADING COMMODITY EXCHANGES

TERMINAL ELEVATORS

CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • ENID • KANSAS CITY • OMAHA

**HERE'S YOUR MARKET
FOR HIGH QUALITY GRAINS!****The Quaker Oats Company**

GRAIN DEPT., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Continuous Buyers of Oats, Wheat, Corn, BarleyCorn Exchange
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange
Members**American Elevator & Grain Division**

Russell Miller Milling Company

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.

BISON GRAIN CORP.

GRAIN & FEED MERCHANTS

CONSIGNMENTS — BROKERAGE

BUFFALO 2, N. Y.

Lewis Grain Corp.

A good firm to consign to

Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley

BUFFALO NEW YORK

Wood Grain Corp.

CONSIGNMENTS—BROKERAGE

BUFFALO, 2, N. Y.

J. G. McKILLEN, INC.

RECEIVERS

Consignments a Specialty

BUFFALO NEW YORK

Grain Exchange
Members**OMAHA**Grain Exchange
Members**BUTLER-WELSH GRAIN COMPANY**

Grain Commission Merchants

THREE MILLION BUSHELS CAPACITY

Phone Atlantic 2900

Offices, 516-521 Grain Exchange Bldg., OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Board of Trade
Members

KANSAS CITY

Board of Trade
Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-THEIS GRAIN CO.**
GRAIN MERCHANTS

ELEVATOR CAPACITY, 4,000,000 BUSHELS

Frank A. Theis, President

F. J. FitzPatrick, Vice President

F. L. Rosenbury, Secy-Treas.

Lathrop
GRAIN CORPORATION

domestic and export grain

W. B. LATHROP,
President
E. B. REINER,
Exec. Vice-Pres.
DAVID M. HYMAN,
Vice-Pres.

BOARD OF TRADE BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

WOLCOTT & LINCOLNIncorporated
801-810 Bd. of Trade, Kansas City
CONSIGNMENTS
Future orders executed in all markets.C. G. W. Elevator, Kansas City, Kans.
Wellington Terminal Elev., Wellington, Kans.
Leavenworth Elevator, Leavenworth, Kans.
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
Wichita, Kans. Wellington, Kans.

Say you saw it in the

Journal

When you write our advertisers

Everytime you mention the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals to an advertiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.**Grain
Receiving
Books**

GRAIN RECEIVING REGISTER for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper 8½x13¼ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.10, plus postage.

WAGON LOADS RECEIVED has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$3.10, plus postage.

RECEIVING AND STOCK BOOK is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.10, plus postage.

GRAIN RECEIVING LEDGER has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, 8½x13¼ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.60, plus postage.

GRAIN SCALE BOOK is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper 10½x15½ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.75, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm. On each double page are the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½ x 12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2,320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with keratol back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$3.15

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Shipping Notices Duplicating

A convenient form for advising receivers of the grade, kind and weight of grain shipped.

Loaded into car—initials and number, seal numbers, at..... station on..... date; billed shipper's order notify..... draft for \$..... made through..... bank of..... to apply on sale of..... bushels made.....

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy pressboard, hinged covers, with two sheets of carbon. Size 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ounces. Order Form 3 SN. Single Copy, 80c; three copies, \$2.20, f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Commercial Exchange
Members**PHILADELPHIA**Commercial Exchange
Members**P. R. MARKLEY**

Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia 6, Pa.

GRAIN and FEEDReceivers - Shippers
Forwarders - Jobbers

Members

Chicago Board of Trade
Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

Correspondents

James E. Bennett & Company

P. R. MARKLEY P. W. MARKLEY

Members Chicago Board of Trade

**EASTERN COMMODITIES
CORPORATION**

Grain Dealers and Brokers

BOURSE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA
6, PA.

R. J. BARNES, President

F. J. FABER, Vice-President

W. P. JONES, Secretary

C. E. DONEGAN, Treasurer

Cable Address "RAYBAR"

**TIDEWATER
GRAIN COMPANY**Receivers—Shippers—Exporters
Export and Domestic ForwardersMembers all leading Exchanges
Established 1927Bourse Building, Philadelphia 6, Pa.
Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore 2, Md.Chamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**Safety
Sample Envelopes**for mailing samples of grain, feed
and seed. Made of heavy kraft pa-
per, strong and durable. Grain size,
4½x7 inches, \$2.60 per hundred,
500, \$12.00. Seed size, 3½x5¼
inches, \$2.15 per hundred, 500, \$8.75,
plus postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

CORN

OATS

BARLEY

WHEAT

Grain Receivers and Shippers

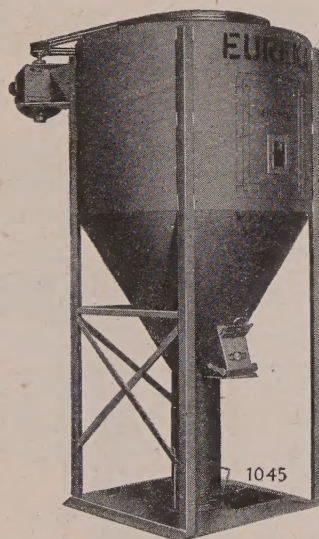
TERMINAL ELEVATOR CAP. 15,000,000 BUS.

Our large system of Terminals and country lines, enables us to quote attractive
prices and give prompt service on all classes of feed and milling grain.**Van Dusen Harrington Company**

MINNEAPOLIS

Business Founded in 1852

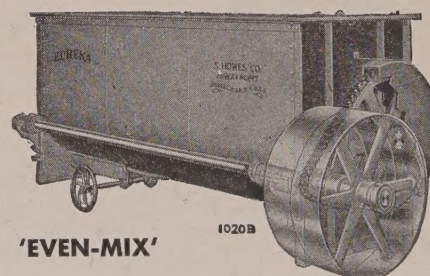
DULUTH

**'Hi-Duty'
Safety-drive
Vertical Motor Mixer**

Ask for Catalog J-165

**Precision mixers**Constant uniformity—exactness that safeguards all mixing of 'dry or
'semi-dry feeds. 'Eureka precision-action equipment offers scientific
blending practices which insure true-to-formula output—at extremely
large capacity—at exceedingly low per-ton expense. With a supertype,
masterbuilt 'Eureka you would have complete and enduring safety for
all mixing.

—50—

TYPES AND SIZESIn our large line of
Super-duty Mixers
you will find a size
and kind suitable
for your needs.**'EVEN-MIX'****S. HOWES CO., Inc. Silver Creek, N. Y.****America's Most Famous Mixer**

90 Years Leadership In Milling Machinery

DUST IS DYNAMITE!

It Must Be Handled With Care

Dust can be controlled. Engineering service is a part of Mill Mutual Insurance and our dust control bulletins and engineering data are offered without obligation to the milling and grain trade.

MILL MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

400 WEST MADISON STREET
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

Daily MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Soybeans, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND improved 97-6. Shipping Weight, 2 pounds. Price \$1.10, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated
327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Scale and Credit Tickets

This duplicating book is formed of 100 leaves of white bond paper, size 5½ x 13¾ inches, machine perforated for easy removal of tickets; 100 leaves yellow post office paper for the 500 duplicates which remain in the book and 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 51. Price \$1.40 f. o. b. Chicago.

Each ticket provides spaces for "Number, Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Net bus. \$. Due to or order, Weigher.

Check bound, well printed. Shipping weight 8 lbs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated
327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

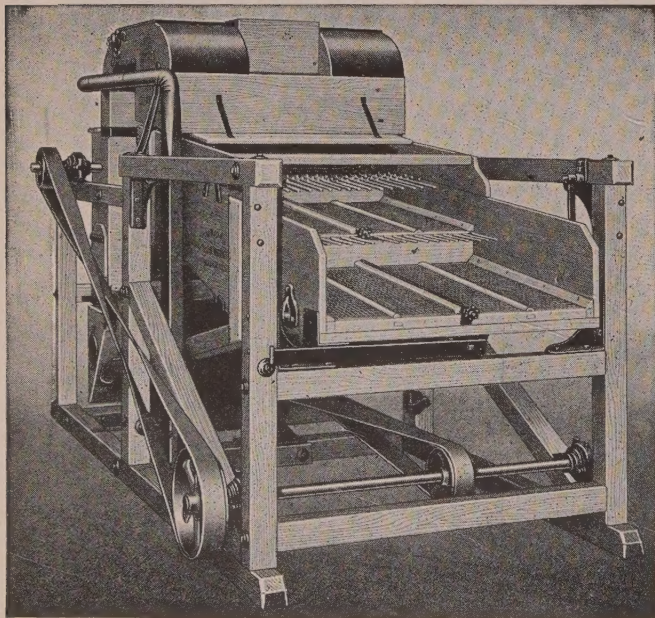
WESTERN GRAIN MACHINERY

Cleaners—Shellers—Lifts—Feeders—Hoists
Drives—Power Transmission—Conveyors

Service—Quality—Economy

Gyrating Cleaners

WESTERN
MANLIFT

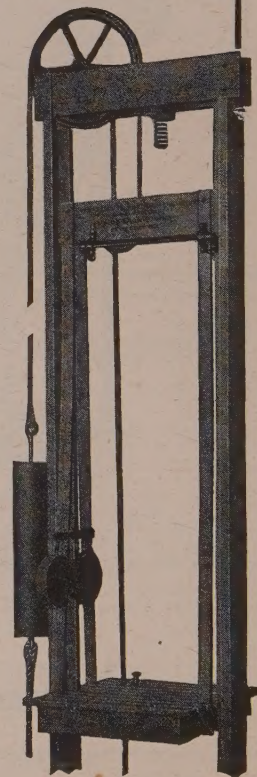


WRITE FOR OUR
CATALOGUES No.
40 AND No. 28 —
A NEW AND COMPLETE
LISTING OF YOUR
MACHINERY NEEDS

UNION IRON WORKS

ENGINEERS — FOUNDERS
MACHINISTS AND SHEET
METAL WORKERS

DECATUR, ILLINOIS



Grain Shipping Books

RECORD OF CARS SHIPPED facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/2 x 12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$3.15, plus postage.

SALES, SHIPMENTS AND RETURNS. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. Left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand pages for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10 3/4 x 16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces provided for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3 3/4 lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75, plus postage.

GRAIN SHIPPING LEDGER for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10 1/2 x 15 3/4 inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price \$3.75, plus postage.

SHIPPERS RECORD BOOK is designed to reduce labor in handling grain shipping accounts. It provides spaces for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/4 x 12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 20. Price, \$3.10, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

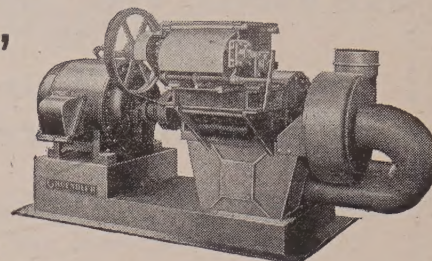
327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

GRUENDLER CRAFTSMANSHIP

Serving Industry over 50 Years

Greater Capacities—and a Uniform Product with the new

**"SUPERIOR"
HIGH SPEED
FEED
GRINDER**



Featuring—10 second quick change **SCREENS**,—controlled **FEEDER HOPPER**,—Permanent **MAGNET**,—Oversize **FAN**.



Here is an investment in Equipment, far advanced in design that will mean larger capacity, a more uniformly finished product and greater profits to its users. It will pay you to investigate the sturdy precision construction of the NEW SUPERIOR CUSTOM GRINDER.

Write for illustrated Bulletin 612-S-2.

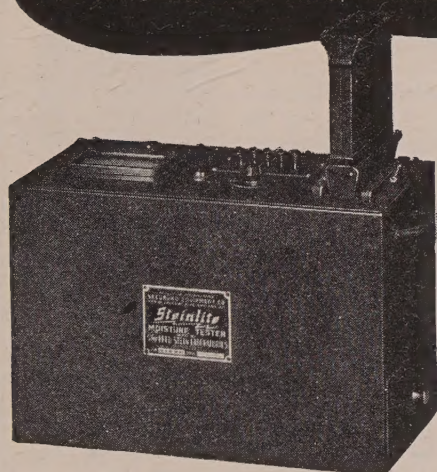
GRUENDLER

CRUSHER AND PULVERIZER COMPANY

2915-17 NORTH MARKET ST.

ST. LOUIS 6, MO.

a MOISTURE TESTER for Every Need

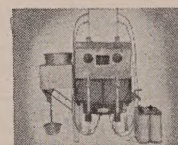


ASK SEEDBURO to solve your moisture testing problem. For 33 years this organization has studied moisture questions . . . has accumulated a vast fund of "know how" . . . is known as the "center of information" about moisture analysis. It will study your requirements and make suggestions. Its recommendations are unbiased because it offers a wide selection of testers . . . one for every need.

Steinlite ONE MINUTE TESTER

An experienced operator can make a moisture test with the Steinlite in one minute almost any operator in two or three minutes. For production work as well as laboratory. ACCURATE—calibrated against official oven

methods. EASY TO USE—operator requires no technical training. Tests wide variety of products—whole grain, mixed feeds, meal, cottonseed, nuts, etc. Sold on 10-day free trial basis. No money down. The most popular rapid tester on the market.



BROWN-DUVEL,
Old . . .
well known
. . . reliable

One of the oldest and best known testers. Especially suited where the volume of samples is small. Available to test 1, 2, 4 or 6 samples at once. Illustration shows two compartment tester with automatic electric shut-off. Necessary accessories available for all models. For whole grains only. Makes testing efficient, easy and accurate.

OTHER TESTERS

Carter-Simon for laboratory tests on all materials. Brabender semi-automatic, the modern drying oven. Tag-Heppenstall for whole grain only.

The "EQUIPMENT CENTER"

Over 400 items of seed, grain and mill equipment and supplies available for prompt shipment. Write for catalog.

620 BROOKS BUILDING • CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

SEEDBURO

EQUIPMENT COMPANY

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

SERVING THE MIDWEST

Since 1855

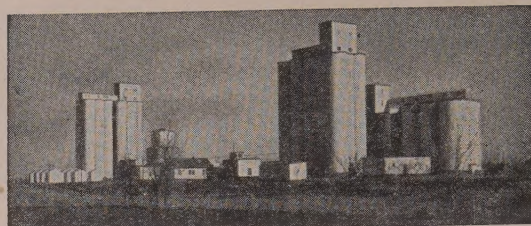
Concrete Grain Elevators
Grain Processing Plants

THE WEITZ COMPANY, INC.

Industrial Engineers and Builders

406 Fleming Bldg.

Des Moines 9, Ia.



CHALMERS & BORTON

Contractors and Engineers
Hutchinson, Kansas

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators, Feed & Flour Mills, Soya Bean Processing Plants

1844 — 1946

A Century in Engineering and Construction

231 South La Salle Street

Chicago 4, Illinois

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

1012 Baltimore Ave. — — Kansas City, Mo.

Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators

Feed and Flour Mills

Malting Plants

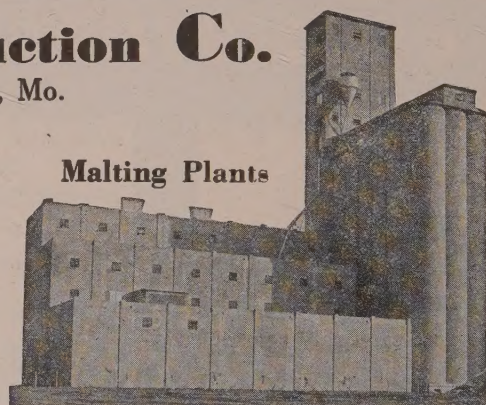
MILLER MALTING COMPANY

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Complete Malt Plant Including

Elevator—Kiln House—Germinating Compartments

Designed and constructed by us.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

JOHN S. METCALF CO.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

CROSBY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

ENGINEERS — CONTRACTORS

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Specializing In

Soy Bean Processing Plants, Feed Mills, Grain Elevators, Cement Plants.

185 NORTH WABASH AVE.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Barnett & Record Company

DESIGNERS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

BUILDERS

Grain Elevators

Mill Buildings

Industrial Plants

JOHNSON SAMPSON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Designers and Builders
of
Modern Concrete Grain Elevators
and Annex Storage

328 Woodlawn, Salina, Kansas
Box 912 Phone 659

TILLOTSON

CONSTRUCTION CO.

Builders of Elevators and Mills

CONCRETE or WOOD

1215 JONES ST.

OMAHA, NEBR.

CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF
Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets

RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.
2606 Taylor Street Omaha, Neb.

Grain Elevators, Feed Plants,
Mills and Buildings

E. C. FURRER

Frankfort, Illinois

POLK SYSTEM CONCRETE STORAGES

POLK-GENUNG-POLK CO.

Fort Branch, Indiana

Designers

Contractors

EIKENBERRY CONST. CO.

CONTRACTORS—ENGINEERS
GRAIN ELEVATORS—FEED MILLS
SOYA PROCESSING PLANTS

108 E. Mulberry St. Bloomington, Ill.

FELTS & JACK CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc.

Engineers—Contractors
Fort Wayne, Ind.

HOGENSON

Construction Co.

Designers and Builders

Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses
REMODELING
Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

SUPER-CONCRETE

Super-concrete interlocking stave or monolithic type bins on the market many years and widely used by elevators and millers; also farm silo types. Any capacity—anywhere. Trained erection crews. Guaranteed.

1946 Catalog Ready

THE NEFF & FRY CO., Camden, Ohio

NELSON & BEGGS

Consulting Engineers

Grain Elevators, Feed Mills,
Driers, Custom Grinding Plants,
Soya Processing Plants.

8 E. 9th St.

Kansas City, Mo.

SANSON & HILDERBRAND

MILL & ELEVATOR

CONTRACTORS

REMODELING

2726 NORTH BROADWAY
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

Concrete Storage
Bins and Elevators

—216 built prior to 1946—

J. E. REESER & SON
MAROA, ILLINOIS

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

Mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

EASTERN IOWA
Elevator—
Feed Business.
Excellent territory,
fine business.
Plant in perfect condition,
120,000 bu. storage cap.
If you are looking for a good
money maker, this is it.
Price and terms on request.
**BELL INVESTMENT
COMPANY**
Realtors
Burlington, Iowa

MALT HOUSE WANTED

MALT HOUSE—User of Malt will buy Malt House with annual capacity of 500,000 bushels or more. All replies confidential. Address 94X3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

FOR SALE—Alfalfa Dehydrating Mill. New this season. Good location on Sante Fe RR, or can be moved. E. C. Hall, Moore, Oklahoma.

HELP WANTED

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced, permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 So. LaSalle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED—A midwest grain and milling company needs head bookkeeper and assistant office manager with milling or grain experience. Give full information in first letter. Address 94V8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

WE HAVE two good selling items for side line for salesmen calling on feed stores, hatcheries and grain elevators. No investment or stock to carry. 1 "Sycamore Salve" for use on live stock. 2 "Lenz Red Squill Rat Paste." Good Commission. Lenz Laboratory, Sycamore, Illinois.

WANTED QUALIFIED GRAIN INSPECTOR Holding Federal License all grades. Apply immediately James H. Ricau, Secretary, The New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd., either long distance Raymond 3271, telegram or letter. Position pays three hundred dollars on month to month basis, forty hours weekly, with overtime at one dollar fifty cents per hour over the forty hour basis.

GRAIN TRADER—Want experienced Terminal Market grain trader and merchandiser to open grain office or work with large, old established Texas Grain Company. Wonderful opportunity for man meeting qualifications. All replies strictly confidential. Our employees know of this ad. Address 94W7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

WANTED—Young man to manage country elevator equipped with dryer, Central Illinois. Must have experience and ability necessary to regain lost volume of business. Excellent opportunity for the right man. Address 94V2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Country elevator manager for our well equipped branch elevator in a South Central Michigan thriving community. An attractive proposition will be offered to an aggressive experienced man who can show good operating results, references required. Isbell Seed Company, Jackson, Michigan.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 94A3, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FEED MIXER—One-ton floor level feed; has motor good as new. Write 94A4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-HP. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 94A5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Monitor No. 10 Large Size Oats Clipper. Good condition, at special bargain price. Bryan Farm Products, Bryan, O.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 94A6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Burton Feed Mixer with Motor and Elevator Leg attached. 2,500 lbs. capacity. Krueger Brothers, Forest Junction, Wis.

FOR SALE—Three reconditioned Tag-Hoppenstall Moisture Meters. Address P. O. Box 229, Circleville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Clipper Cleaner Model 49 DBB complete with screens for cleaning clovers, oats, and soybeans. Ludlow Cooperative Elevator Company, Ludlow, Illinois.

FOR SALE—4 N & M 9"x24" double Roller Mills with corrugated rolls.
2-Richardson Automatic Bagging Scales.
150' of 9" Screw Conveyor with troughing.
1-9"x24" Corn Crusher, two roll.
Located Chicago, will sell cheap, for immediate removal.
Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 13-15 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Sizer Pellet Machine with Motor. Especially adapted for cattle cubes. Arbee Food Products Co., Kansas City, Kans.

FOR SALE—Three new No. 1 AS Bear Cat Grinders and one new 145 HP Waukesha Motor. Simpson-Romeiser-Evans Grain Co., Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE—Complete machinery of 200 bbl. flour mill at Fairview, Mont. Fairview Milling Co., Drawer 133, Commerce Station, Minneapolis 15, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—100-14x7 Salem Elevator Buckets. 100-12x7 Steel Ear Corn Buckets. These Buckets are in First Class Condition. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One No. 7 The New Beall Rotating Warehouse and Elevator Separator with Roller Bearings in good condition. Graham Grain Co., 221 S. Fourth St., Terre Haute, Ind.

FOR SALE—1 Ferrell Seed Mill & Screens. 1 Dundee Bean Polisher. 1 Fairbanks Grain Scale 72 bu. capacity. 1 Ferrell Grain & Bean Cleaner D-29 with Screens. Durand Farmers' Elevator Co., Durand, Mich.

FOR SALE—Bag Trucks. All sizes to handle bagged cement, flour, fertilizer, etc., and every general purpose. Headquarters for all supplies. For particulars write Stahmer Supply Co., 135 S. La Salle, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—2 20x40 V Belt driven Heil Hammer Mills.
1-40 KW Generator.
1-Fox 224 Cutter.
Cole Grain Co., Box 34, Phone 375, Muskogee, Okla.

FOR SALE—4 Double Stands 7x14 N&M Rolls. 1 No. 0-3/4 Plansifter 8 sections. 1 Three pair high 9x16 RC Roller mill. 1 No. 0 Buckley. 1 No. 2 eight section Plansifter. 6 Pairs 9x18 Roll Chills. 1 9x24 Noye three pair high Mill. 1 Stand double RC Roll. 4 Double Stands 9x16 RC Rolls. Quite A Lot of Other Equipment. 1-1/2 bu. Richardson Auto Scale. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 So. Second St., Louisville, Ky.

A Trial Order

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bus.

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Tolls

BATES

Grain Company
COARSE GRAIN
MERCHANDISERS & BROKERS
Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 20 inch Sprout Waldron belt driven burr mill, one No. 4 Sprout Waldron cob crusher, all shafting and pulleys. Priced at only \$350.00. Clintonville Flour & Feed Co., Clintonville, Wisc.

FOR SALE—New fan cooled motors in stock, 5 HP, 7½ HP, 10 HP, 15 HP, 60 HP, 75 HP and 100 HP, 1800 RPM, for prompt shipment, also new explosion proof and regular hand compensators. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—1 Wagner 40 H.P. Slip Ring Motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle 1140 R.P.M. Complete with starting equipment.
1 Williams Hammer Mill with 50 H.P. Motor and Starter.
Eaton Milling Company, Eaton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Conveyors including Floor-to-Floor Conveyors, \$395.00; Bag and Box Pilers, \$530.00; 15 ton Truck Scales, \$450.00; 20 ton Truck Scales, \$510.00. Immediate delivery. Parts for all scales. Bonded Scale Co., 120 Bellview, Columbus, Ohio. Phone GA 5712-UN 2832 Evenings.

MACHINES FOR SALE

REBUILT Blue Streak Hammermill 20 to 40 HP, \$300.00; Rebuilt Big Chief Model "F" complete with 60 HP motor; Used Ford Hammermill, \$150.00; Used No. 1 Western Mill Type BB Corn Sheller, \$140.00; 24" DH Sprout Waldron belted Attrition Mill; 30, 40 and 50 HP Motors; Elevator Legs. What Else Do You Need?

Modern Elevator Supply Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—CAR LOADERS, Air Blast. One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers; One Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator; Boss Car Loader; Corn Cutter; Two-Twenty Inch Eureka Aspirators; One—24" Beall Aspirator; One—10"x30" Nordyke & Marmon Dbl. Roller Mill; Nine 15"x30" Crimping or Flaking Rolls, only; One —2000 bu. Howe Elevator Hopper Scale; One Roscoe Ajax Oat Huller.

J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery
1522 East High Street Jefferson City, Mo.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not—Tell the Journal.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1 No. 2 Gruendler, direct connected to 1—40 HP motor complete with starter, 220 volts.

1—No. 3 J. B. standard, direct connected to 1—50 HP motor with starter, 220 volts.

1—No. 2 J. B. direct connected to 1—25 HP. motor 220 volts.

1—Late type Bower mill direct connected to a new 75 HP. 1800 RPM. motor either 220 or 440 volts. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED TO BUY—Richardson Scales, Bag Closing Machines and other good MILL, FEED & ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT.

J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery
1522 East High Street Jefferson City, Mo.

SCALES FOR SALE

30 TON
TRUCK SCALE

Only two years old. Reasonably priced. Greenfield Equipment Liquidators, Box 65, College Park Station, Detroit 21, Michigan.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—New or secondhand Fairbanks Automatic Scales of about 600 pound capacity. Reimer-Smith Grain Co., Holyoke, Colo.

WANTED—Set of 15 bushel Richardson Automatic Scales and a 200 or 300 bushel Hopper Scale. Ray Burrus Grain Co., Box 907, Plainview, Texas.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

MOTORS rewound and repaired. A few reconditioned motors for sale. W. J. Meschberger Elevator & Repair Co., Inc., Lima Road, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

FOR SALE—One General Electric Induction Motor, 30 HP, 220 volt, 3 phase, open type, ready to go. Mark Wagoner, Mgr., Barnes Cooperative Ass'n., Barnes, Kansas.

INCREASE
YOUR MILL POWER

100-200-300 HP. Motors available, some slip rings with controls. Will buy your smaller motors.

Greenfield Equip. Liquidators, Box 65, College Park Sta., Detroit 21, Michigan.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

MOTOR WANTED

WANTED—One 250 HP. 3 phase 60 cycle 440 volt synchronous motor. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

SEEDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Carlots or less of best quality U.S.-13 and Ill.-21 hybrid seed corn matured under ideal conditions. Book your supply now. Write for prices. Huey Seed Co., Carthage, Illinois.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; GRAIN size 4½x7 inches \$2.60 per hundred, or 500, \$12.00 plus postage. SEED size 3½x5½ inches, \$2.15 per hundred, or 500, \$8.75 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Your Errors

How many costly errors do YOU make every day, when trying to reduce pounds to bushels, you are interrupted by a telephone call or a casual caller asks for a bid on his grain?

The last word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, with jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one weight unit at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the table for the grain being received. Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

COPYRIGHT BY GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, CHICAGO

32 lbs. per bushel—ORTS

600-12	700-8	800-4	900-0	1000-0	1100-4	1200-0	1300-0	1400-4	1500-0	1600-0	1700-4	1800-0	1900-0	2000-4	2100-0	2200-0	2300-4	2400-0	2500-0	2600-4	2700-0	2800-0	2900-4	3000-0	3100-0	3200-4	3300-0	3400-0	3500-4	3600-0	3700-0	3800-4	3900-0	4000-0	4100-4	4200-0	4300-0	4400-4	4500-0	4600-0	4700-4	4800-0	4900-0	5000-4	5100-0	5200-0	5300-4	5400-0	5500-0	5600-4	5700-0	5800-0	5900-4	6000-0	6100-0	6200-4	6300-0	6400-0	6500-4	6600-0	6700-0	6800-4	6900-0	7000-0	7100-4	7200-0	7300-0	7400-4	7500-0	7600-0	7700-4	7800-0	7900-0	8000-4	8100-0	8200-0	8300-4	8400-0	8500-0	8600-4	8700-0	8800-0	8900-4	9000-0	9100-0	9200-4	9300-0	9400-0	9500-4	9600-0	9700-0	9800-4	9900-0	10000-0
1000-12	1100-16	1200-20	1300-24	1400-28	1500-32	1600-36	1700-40	1800-44	1900-48	2000-52	2100-56	2200-60	2300-64	2400-68	2500-72	2600-76	2700-80	2800-84	2900-88	3000-92	3100-96	3200-100	3300-104	3400-108	3500-112	3600-116	3700-120	3800-124	3900-128	4000-132	4100-136	4200-140	4300-144	4400-148	4500-152	4600-156	4700-160	4800-164	4900-168	5000-172	5100-176	5200-180	5300-184	5400-188	5500-192	5600-196	5700-200	5800-204	5900-208	6000-212	6100-216	6200-220	6300-224	6400-228	6500-232	6600-236	6700-240	6800-244	6900-248	7000-252	7100-256	7200-260	7300-264	7400-268	7500-272	7600-276	7700-280	7800-284	7900-288	8000-292	8100-296	8200-300	8300-304	8400-308	8500-312	8600-316	8700-320	8800-324	8900-328	9000-332	9100-336	9200-340	9300-344	9400-348	9500-352	9600-356	9700-360	9800-364	9900-368	10000-372				
1100-12	1200-16	1300-20	1400-24	1500-28	1600-32	1700-36	1800-40	1900-44	2000-48	2100-52	2200-56	2300-60	2400-64	2500-68	2600-72	2700-76	2800-80	2900-84	3000-88	3100-92	3200-96	3300-100	3400-104	3500-108	3600-112	3700-116	3800-120	3900-124	4000-128	4100-132	4200-136	4300-140	4400-144	4500-148	4600-152	4700-156	4800-160	4900-164	5000-168	5100-172	5200-176	5300-180	5400-184	5500-188	5600-192	5700-196	5800-200	5900-204	6000-208	6100-212	6200-216	6300-220	6400-224	6500-228	6600-232	6700-236	6800-240	6900-244	7000-248	7100-252	7200-256	7300-260	7400-264	7500-268	7600-272	7700-276	7800-280	7900-284	8000-288	8100-292	8200-296	8300-300	8400-304	8500-308	8600-312	8700-316	8800-320	8900-324	9000-328	9100-332	9200-336	9300-340	9400-344	9500-348	9600-352	9700-356	9800-360	9900-364	10000-368					
1200-12	1300-16	1400-20	1500-24	1600-28	1700-32	1800-36	1900-40	2000-44	2100-48	2200-52	2300-56	2400-60	2500-64	2600-68	2700-72	2800-76	2900-80	3000-84	3100-88	3200-92	3300-96	3400-100	3500-104	3600-108	3700-112	3800-116	3900-120	4000-124	4100-128	4200-132	4300-136	4400-140	4500-144	4600-148	4700-152	4800-156	4900-160	5000-164	5100-168	5200-172	5300-176	5400-180	5500-184	5600-188	5700-192	5800-196	5900-200	6000-204	6100-208	6200-212	6300-216	6400-220	6500-224	6600-228	6700-232	6800-236	6900-240	7000-244	7100-248	7200-252	7300-256	7400-260	7500-264	7600-268	7700-272	7800-276	7900-280	8000-284	8100-288	8200-292	8300-296	8400-300	8500-304	8600-308	8700-312	8800-316	8900-320	9000-324	9100-328	9200-332	9300-336	9400-340	9500-344	9600-348	9700-352	9800-356	9900-360	10000-364						
1300-12	1400-16	1500-20	1600-24	1700-28	1800-32	1900-36	2000-40	2100-44	2200-48	2300-52	2400-56	2500-60	2600-64	2700-68	2800-72	2900-76	3000-80	3100-84	3200-88	3300-92	3400-96	3500-100	3600-104	3700-108	3800-112	3900-116	4000-120	4100-124	4200-128	4300-132	4400-136	4500-140	4600-144	4700-148	4800-152	4900-156	5000-160	5100-164	5200-168	5300-172	5400-176	5500-180	5600-184	5700-188	5800-192	5900-196	6000-200	6100-204	6200-208	6300-212	6400-216	6500-220	6600-224	6700-228	6800-232	6900-236	7000-240	7100-244	7200-248	7300-252	7400-256	7500-260	7600-264	7700-268	7800-272	7900-276	8000-280	8100-284	8200-288	8300-292	8400-296	8500-300	8600-304	8700-308	8800-312	8900-316	9000-320	9100-324	9200-328	9300-332	9400-336	9500-340	9600-344	9700-348	9800-352	9900-356	10000-360							
1400-12	1500-16	1600-20	1700-24	1800-28	1900-32	2000-36	2100-40	2200-44	2300-48	2400-52	2500-56	2600-60	2700-64	2800-68	2900-72	3000-76	3100-80	3200-84	3300-88	3400-92	3500-96	3600-100	3700-104	3800-108	3900-112	4000-116	4100-120	4200-124	4300-128	4400-132	4500-136	4600-140	4700-144	4800-148	4900-152	5000-156	5100-160	5200-164	5300-168	5400-172	5500-176	5600-180	5700-184	5800-188	5900-192	6000-196	6100-200	6200-204	6300-208	6400-212	6500-216	6600-220	6700-224	6800-228	6900-232	7000-236	7100-240	7200-244	7300-248	7400-252	7500-256	7600-260	7700-264	7800-268	7900-272	8000-276	8100-280	8200-284	8300-288	8400-292	8500-296	8600-300	8700-304	8800-308	8900-312	9000-316	9100-320	9200-324	9300-328	9400-332	9500-336	9600-340	9700-344	9800-348	9900-352	10000-356								
1500-12	1600-16	1700-20	1800-24	1900-28	2000-32	2100-36	2200-40	2300-44	2400-48	2500-52	2600-56	2700-60	2800-64	2900-68	3000-72	3100-76	3200-80	3300-84	3400-88	3500-92	3600-96	3700-100	3800-104	3900-108	4000-112	4100-116	4200-120	4300-124	4400-128	4500-132	4600-136	4700-140	4800-144	4900-148	5000-152	5100-156	5200-160	5300-164	5400-168	5500-172	5600-176	5700-180	5800-184	5900-188	6000-192	6100-196	6200-200	6300-204	6400-208	6500-212	6600-216	6700-220	6800-224	6900-228	7000-232	7100-236	7200-240	7300-244	7400-248	7500-252	7600-256	7700-260	7800-264	7900-268	8000-272	8100-276	8200-280	8300-284	8400-288	8500-292	8600-296	8700-300	8800-304	8900-308	9000-312	9100-316	9200-320	9300-324	9400-328	9500-332	9600-336	9700-340	9800-344	9900-348	10000-352									
1600-12	1700-16	1800-20	1900-24	2000-28	2100-32	2200-36	2300-40	2400-44	2500-48	2600-52	2700-56	2800-60	2900-64	3000-68	3100-72	3200-76	3300-80	3400-84	3500-88	3600-92	3700-96	3800-100	3900-104	4000-108	4100-112	4200-116	4300-120	4400-124	4500-128	4600-132	4700-136	4800-140	4900-144	5000-148	5100-152	5200-156	5300-160	5400-164	5500-168	5600-172	5700-176	5800-180	5900-184	6000-188	6100-192	6200-196	6300-200	6400-204	6500-208	6600-212	6700-216	6800-220	6900-224	7000-228	7100-232	7200-236	7300-240	7400-244	7500-248	7600-252	7700-256	7800-260	7900-264	8000-268	8100-272	8200-276	8300-280	8400-284	8500-288	8600-292	8700-296	8800-300	8900-304	9000-308	9100-312	9200-316	9300-320	9400-324	9500-328	9600-332	9700-336	9800-340	9900-344	10000-348										
1700-12	1800-16	1900-20	2000-24	2100-28	2200-32	2300-36	2400-40	2500-44	2600-48	2700-52	2800-56	2900-60	3000-64	3100-68	3200-72	3300-76	3400-80	3500-84	3600-88	3700-92	3800-96	3900-100	4000-104	4100-108	4200-112	4300-116	4400-120	4500-124	4600-128	4700-132	4800-136	4900-140	5000-144	5100-148	5200-152	5300-156	5400-160	5500-164	5600-168	5700-172	5800-176	5900-180	6000-184	6100-188	6200-192	6300-196	6400-200	6500-204	6600-208	6700-212	6800-216	6900-220	7000-224	7100-228	7200-232	7300-236	7400-240	7500-244	7600-248	7700-252	7800-256	7900-260	8000-264	8100-268	8200-272	8300-276	8400-280	8500-284	8600-288	8700-292	8800-296	8900-300	9000-304	9100-308	9200-312	9300-316	9400-320	9500-324	9600-328	9700-332	9800-336	9900-340	10000-344											
1800-12	1900-16	2000-20	2100-24	2200-28	2300-32	2400-36	2500-40	2600-44	2700-48	2800-52	2900-56	3000-60	3100-64	3200-68	3300-72	3400-76	3500-80	3600-84	3700-88	3800-92	3900-96	4000-100	4100-104	4200-108	4300-112	4400-116	4500-120	4600-124	4700-128	4800-132	4900-136	5000-140	5100-144	5200-148	5300-152	5400-156	5500-160	5600-164	5700-168	5800-172	5900-176	6000-180	6100-184	6200-188	6300-192	6400-196	6500-200	6600-204	6700-208	6800-212	6900-216	7000-220	7100-224	7200-228	7300-232	7400-236	7500-240	7600-244	7700-248	7800-252	7900-256	8000-260	8100-264	8200-268	8300-272	8400-276	8500-280	8600-284	8700-288	8800-292	8900-296	9000-300	9100-304	9200-308	9300-312	9400-316	9500-320	9600-324	9700-328	9800-332	9900-336	10000-340												
1900-12	2000-16	2100-20	2200-24	2300-28	2400-32	2500-36	2600-40	2700-44	2800-48	2900-52	3000-56	3100-60	3200-64	3300-68	3400-72	3500-76	3600-80	3700-84	3800-88	3900-92	4000-96	4100-100	4200-104	4300-108	4400-112	4500-116	4600-120	4700-124	4800-128	4900-132	5000-136	5100-140	5200-144	5300-148	5400-152	5500-156	5600-160	5700-164	5800-168	5900-172	6000-176	6100-180	6200-184	6300-188	6400-192	6500-196	6600-200	6700-204	6800-208	6900-212	7000-216	7100-220	7200-224	7300-228	7400-232	7500-236	7600-240	7700-244	7800-248	7900-252	8000-256	8100-260	8200-264	8300-268	8400-272	8500-276	8600-280	8700-284	8800-288	8900-292	9000-296	9100-300	9200-304	9300-308	9400-312	9500-316	9600-320	9700-324	9800-328	9900-332	10000-336													
2000-12	2100-16	2200-20	2300-24	2400-28	25																																																																																									

CHECK



SIDNEY'S

Vertical Mixers

*There's a model just right
for your needs...*

SIDNEY Vertical Mixers are all basically the same — identical for the fine job of mixing they do... for ease and convenience of operation, low power consumption, and their many labor-saving features.

These famous machines are made in four types, with a wide variety of feeds, drives, and capacities (40 bu. to 2 tons). This enables you to choose an installation that meets your needs exactly — and get full advantage of Sidney's practical design and construction.

Specifications and complete description are yours for the asking. Write today.



The Sidney Gearless Mixer (illustrated) is popular for its simplicity — only two bearings to lubricate — and the flush-with-the-floor loading hopper. Has the same compact efficiency as all other Sidney Vertical Mixers.



THE SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY CO.

SIDNEY, OHIO

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS AND FEED MILLS

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

PAYING a premium for corn containing over 15 per cent moisture when box cars are not obtainable is a wild speculation. Damp corn often heats when the market is falling.

THE GRAIN buyer who permits a farmer to induce him to raise his first bid for grain, destroys any confidence that grower may have in his willingness to pay a fair price for grain.

KANSAS CITY received a car of corn recently weighing 174,520 pounds or 3116 bushels. It was shipped from Knierim, Ia. Over loading box cars supplied shippers is the natural result of the prolonged scarcity of cars.

WHEN YOU see a car leaking grain, tell us its initials, number, when, where and what and we will try to help the shipper by publishing the information essential to his authentication of his claim for Loss in Transit.

CUTTING DOWN railroad train service 25 per cent as proposed may annoy the heads of the Coal Miners Union but it will not relieve the boxcar supply, so shippers need to exercise extra caution in selling grains for future delivery.

A NORTHWESTERN contemporary calls attention to the fact that private commission firms are earning 10 cents per bushel for stockholders while the co-operative commission house is paying less than 5 cents per bushel as savings to patrons.

EVEN the Secretary of Agriculture rebels at the price support program that let 20,000,000 bus. of potatoes rot in the fields and cost the government \$80,000,000. Organized producers of some commodities have declared their opposition to the support program, preferring to stand on their own feet and not lean on the taxpayers.

LABOR Unions will be required to incorporate and become responsible for all their acts if Senator Byrd's resolution requiring incorporation and registration becomes a law. Companies organized to conduct any business must be incorporated if they are to be granted standing or gain a hearing in any court. Why discriminate against business?

THE COUNTY commissioners of Saline County, Nebraska have started a new practice that may help to discourage incandiarism, in fact, this commission has offered an initial reward of \$200.00 for information leading to the arrest of the person guilty of setting fire to the Crete Mills recently, and the managers of the mill added another reward of \$300.00 so that anyone giving the desired information will receive \$500.00. If more attractive rewards were offered for the information needed to secure the arrest of guilty fire bugs, then the owners of isolated elevators would suffer fewer fire losses.

OWNERS of modern driers who keep them in operation night and day soon recover their cost.

OWNERS OF grain elevators constructed of combustible material will be encouraged by the fire losses published in this number which amount to only six. This is fewer by far than the number we have been publishing in each number heretofore. The number of fires occurring each month could be materially reduced if owners and operators exercised greater caution in correcting known fire hazards and in training employes in the prompt and efficient use of fire extinguishing equipment.

THE ACCIDENTS reported in our news columns this number resulted in such disastrous results, it is very evident that the operators of these plants did not take usual precautions to safeguard moving machinery or help secure the operation of the plant without accident to the workers. More vigilance in inspecting moving machinery and keeping it in perfect working condition would prevent many of the accidents now occurring with a painful regularity.

THE SIX burglaries reported in our news columns this number netted the yeggmen such handsome rewards for their trouble, others will be stimulated in making midnight calls on other elevators. \$2,000.00 in cash for a short after-dark call will make every elevator a more attractive place to visit. Most grain elevators are so isolated that robbers do not hesitate to break into the little safes used in many elevator offices. The smaller the safe, the more the yeggmen enjoy carrying them away.

WE WILL never get out from under Federal control if we are to wait until the Secretary of Agriculture certifies on the first of any month that the people of China, Japan and India have enough grain to eat. For years before the war the people of Asia had insufficient food; and they will not have enough for many years to come. As far as North America is concerned the shortage is fictitious. Under free private enterprise America shipped great quantities of grain to the needy abroad, and can do so again, without Federal control.

BUREAUCRATS are making a determined effort to have Congress extend the government control of imports and exports beyond the Mar. 31 date for imports and June 30 for exports. Their desire is to channel our grain shipments into lands where our bureaucracy can claim credit for feeding the world's needy, at the expense of America's growers and taxpayers. That continued control dooms private enterprise in our grain export trade means nothing to, or even may be desired by, the Washington officials, who have for several years been so generous with other persons' money.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., November 27, 1946

BUYERS of ear corn are paying for a lot of water that will evaporate before they shell their purchase.

CROP reporting agencies seem to be losing confidence in their early figures on corn and soyabeans for 1946.

WITH FLAXSEED commanding \$7.25 per bushel in central markets how can growers afford to hold any portion of their crop off the market?

RETURN of the soldier to tilling of the soil should vastly increase production of foods in Europe and render unnecessary any rationing here or abroad.

THE ELEVATOR operator who supplies his farmer patrons with tested seed of approved varieties can depend upon having a large crop to handle after the next harvest.

IF A strong fan or blower will carry cobs and husks two hundred feet away from the elevator, WHAT is the advantage of burning the bothersome refuse at the elevator?

1946 a Big Building Year

The building season of 1946 is about over, but this number contains notices of 21 new grain elevators and storage annexes. Every number of the Journals published this year has contained notices of more new grain handling plants than for many years, and inasmuch as more reinforced concrete elevators have been completed this year than ever before, we should have fewer destructive fires in the coming years. Of course, wood has been used quite extensively in the construction of some so-called concrete elevators this year, but their owners know full well that wood is combustible and will burn even though concrete has been used quite extensively in the construction of the elevator.

So many so-called concrete elevators have been destroyed, the fire insurance companies will no longer grant a reduced rate because some of the plant was constructed of concrete. Less than one-half of a concrete elevator of which we published notice recently was constructed of concrete. All of the top half was made of wood, and wood has always proved easy prey for fire. The man who thinks he is going to realize protection from fire by building the first 20 feet of reinforced concrete is fooling himself.

This year has brot the trade more new and better elevators necessitating greater investment and calling for a wider margin of profit if operators are to keep these modern plants in prime working condition. The old practice of trying to market grain on a three cent margin has always brot disaster.

Growers Victimized by Soybean Price Increase

Many growers of soybeans in Iowa and Illinois are complaining bitterly that they have been defrauded by the O. P. A. taking off the ceiling price of soybeans after the beans had been delivered to the elevators and sold.

At Storm Lake, Ia., five growers have filed suit against a co-operative elevator company to recover the rise in price on the theory that they were entitled to the price any day after delivery, and that they had not sold at time of delivery.

Their claim that there is a custom permitting the sale of delivered grain at a later time is not well founded. If nothing is said at time of delivery the grain is presumably sold at the price ruling that day. When not sold it is customary to give the hauler a storage certificate, indicating that the grain has not been sold and that the price will be made later.

To disabuse growers of the notion that they can come in later and claim grain was not sold on day of delivery, the elevator operator can post notice to the effect that unless otherwise agreed all grain received is to be settled for on the price on date of delivery.

47th Annual Western Grain & Feed Ass'n

The Western Grain and Feed Ass'n held its 47th annual convention at the Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Nov. 25, 26, with over 600 dealers in attendance.

PRES. STANLEY EALES, Sioux City, presided at the opening session Monday morning and after extending the delegates a hearty welcome, he said:

It is indeed a pleasure for me to extend greetings and best wishes on this occasion, the 47th annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

We are completing another successful year of service in spite of the many and varied restrictions that have been imposed upon us, and I think I can say, without fear of contradiction, that the association today is stronger than it has ever been since its organization.

Following up a generally approved—and I am sure a very popular custom of recent years, we shall dispense with the detailed accomplishments of the association during the past year. The regular bulletin system, so ably used by our secretary, furnishing members with vital information, keeps the average grain and feed dealer well posted on current activities and makes it unnecessary for me to attempt to relate in detail the highlights of the past year. However, I think it only fitting that I mention a few pertinent facts:

During the year 1946—our secretary conducted or participated in 18 district and local meetings of various kinds.

He took a vital part in the nutritional feed school held at Ames last September, where there were approximately 250 members in attendance. (And to those of you who missed it—don't miss it next year). It was one of the finest ever held.

I also think our secretary is to be commended for his untiring efforts toward better and closer relationship which we note has been rapidly developing between our colleges and agricultural organizations on the one hand and members of our association on the other.

Last spring our board of directors decided to send our secretary with a committee of five to Washington to interview members of the Department of Agriculture, O.P.A., senators and representatives, in regard to governmental regulations directly affecting the grain and feed industry. I think ours was the first state organization to definitely go on record demanding the decontrol of grains and feeds and feed ingredients. Later, many other associations followed by adopting the same resolution. During the past year one of our best known and most capable members has spent many hours of hard work on a bill to obtain equitable taxation on grain stocks in country elevators and interior terminals. Ron Booth of Cedar Rapids, who has taken the responsibility of this most important job, reports that he hopes for favorable action during the next session of the legislature.

Our secretary reports, that as of this date, our membership is 1087, over 100 new members have been secured this year. We now have the largest membership in history, and our financial statement is the best ever known.

About three months ago I had the pleasure of attending one of the finest conventions ever held by the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. This meeting was held at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago and was the celebration of its fiftieth year of excellent service to the grain and feed men of the nation.

I think that it is fitting here, that mention be made of the fact that we, of the Western Grain and Feed Ass'n are completing the 47th year of our existence. The convention being held here this year is a marked contrast to the small group of trail blazers who assembled in

old "Observatory Hall" here in Des Moines, in response to a call back on March 14th, 1900, to form what is now known as the Western Grain and Feed Ass'n.

And now, I want to express my thanks to a very able and willing board of directors—also to all members of committees who served faithfully throughout the year.

Last, but by no means least, our sincere thanks to Mark Thornburg and his assistant, Ruth Lantz, for doing a swell job. I'm sure the entire membership of this association joins me in this bit of modest praise.

I would be ungrateful, indeed, if I failed to mention the fine cooperation given by the trade journals and other publications whose members have so effectively aided the grain and feed men during the past year of post-war conversion.

On behalf of the board of directors and the members of this association, I want to take this opportunity to thank the very able speakers who have so kindly consented to appear on our program.

HARRY D. LINN, Iowa Secy. of Agri., extended the dealers a warm welcome and described the work of his department.

PROF. DAMON CATRON, Iowa State College, discussed Nutritive requirements for swine.

Mr. Catron told of experiments in feeding hogs on corn alone and corn supplemented with proteins and other ingredients. He reported that in tests at Purdue University, brood sows on a balanced ration farrowed 12 per cent more strong pigs and weaned 17 per cent more pigs than those on corn alone.

He said that in tests at the University of Illinois, each pound of supplement fed saved more than 13 pounds of corn in making gains on sows and litters.

With growing fattening pigs in drylot, those fed corn and supplement or a balanced ration made nearly two times faster daily gains than those fed corn alone. Where a balanced ration was fed, it also took 31 per cent less feed to put on 100 pounds of gain.

With pigs on good pasture those fed a well balanced ration made 17 per cent faster gains than the pigs having corn alone, and the feeding period in time to get the pigs to a marketable size was cut nearly 20 per cent, Catron said.

DR. O. B. JESNESS, Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota, in an address, "What About the Farm Problem?" said that farm production probably will remain fairly high as agriculture responds to favorable prices by expansion of output more rapidly than it contracts in the face of an unfavorable situation.

He said the problem of keeping the economy on an even keel is shared by all—business, industry, labor, agriculture and the consumer—and that while farmers can hardly expect markets and incomes of the war peak to continue indefinitely they have reason to look for a reasonably favorable demand situation here at home for several years.

Monday Afternoon Session

V. P. JOHN NIE, Mechanicsville, presided at the afternoon session.

RON C. BOOTH, Cedar Rapids, chairman of the Ass'n's Tax Committee, reported on the work of his committee, saying that their recommendation to the Governors Tax Committee had not been acted upon favorably. The Governors Committee counterproposal, he declared, was not acceptable and recommended that the Ass'n's original proposal be resubmitted and prosecuted until accepted.

(Continued on page 392)

New Elevator at Battleground, Wash.

Illustrated herewith is the new elevator of the Battleground Dairymen's Association on the N. P. R. R. at Battleground, Wash.

The plant has 70,000 bus. bulk storage capacity and 20,000 sq. feet wholesale storage space. With a two-story office 40x40 feet shown on the right hand corner in picture.

All of the machinery for the plant is not in yet account delays from the factories but among some of the heavy machines now installed is a 75 h.p. Greundler Hammer Mill, 25 h.p. Moore Dry Dock Barley Roll, No. 2133 Disc Cylinder Separator, No. 49D Cleaner, Two ton Prater Mixer, 30 ton Fairbanks Truck Scale. Several other machines have been on order more than twelve months. R. R. Howell Co. furnished all the elevating and conveying machinery.

The feed processing part of this plant is entirely gravity system which eliminates a lot of high price labor and they make about 50 tons of feed each eight hour day. The house contains 24 storage bins and any bin in the plant will deliver to the hopper scale or to any machine in the plant. The one grain leg, one seed leg and two feed legs provide quick handling.

The office is equipped with ladies' and men's rest rooms, lunch rooms and shower baths.

Mr. Beal Dixon is manager for the Battleground Dairymen's Assn. and A. S. Fetterman Co. was the contractor and designed the plant.

Dump Sink Full of Skunk Oil

By G. M. H.

Holyrood, Kan.—Things were stirred and stunk up for a time recently at the Soukup Grain Elevator when a skunk was discovered in the dump. How to get him out was a problem, and the air was getting more perfumed all the time. One of the boys conceived the idea that a small box trap must be constructed and lowered into the pit so that the perfume manufacturer could be captured. The box was built and lowered. A beam of light was played on the black stranger. With bated breaths the audience above watched the proceedings. Three times Mr. Skunk stuck his nose into the box, but did not enter. The light was continuously played on the stinker and in frantic efforts to avoid the extreme glare, Mr. Skunk ducked into the farthest extremity of the trap where it was invitingly dark. When he got in the box the hatch string was dropped, and he was a captive. The skunk was hauled out—but the odor remained, and remained.

National's Country Elevator Committee

F. Peavey Heffelfinger, president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, has appointed a Country Elevator Committee having as chairman Elton Kile of Killeville, O., and as ex-officio members Steve Wilder of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and R. C. Booth of the Piper Grain & Milling Co., Cedar Rapids.

Other members of the committee are: Joe F. Coffee, Coffee Davis Grain Co., Amarillo, Tex.; Dean Evans, Simpson-Romeiser-Evans Grain Co., Salina, Kan.; N. R. Peine, Minier, Ill.; R. G. Cargill, Victoria Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank Stauffer, Moore-Stauffer Co., Chickasha, Okla.; A. L. Riedel, Michigan Bean Co., Saginaw, Mich.; C. C. Barnes, Goodrich Bros., Winchester, Ind.; E. E. Allison, Allison, Steinhart & Record, Indianapolis, Ind.; Joe B. Gregg, Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.; O. M. Kellogg, Denver, Colo.; E. F. Kuil, Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.; A. F. Strobehn, Montana Elevator Co., Great Falls, Mont.; L. M. Smith, Waterville Union Grain Co., Waterville, Wash., and P. R. Quarnberg, Tri-State Milling Co., Rapid City, S. D.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Dec. 4, 5. North Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Dec. 5. Hybrid Seed Corn Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 6. Virginia Seedsmen's Ass'n, Hotel John Marshall, Richmond, Va.

Dec. 6, 7. Colorado Seedsmen's Ass'n, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Dec. 10, 11. Louisiana Seed Dealers Ass'n, Bentley Hotel, Alexandria, La.

Dec. 13, 14. Wyoming Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n at Laramie, Wyo.

Dec. 16, 17. The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Alonzo Ward Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.

Jan. 8, 9. Mississippi Seedmen's Ass'n, Hotel Heidelberg, Jackson, Miss.

Jan. 16, 17. American Dehydrators Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 17, 18, 19, 20. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 20, 21. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n at Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 27, 28. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 20, 21. Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

Feb. 22. Washington State Feed Ass'n, New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

March 3, 4, 5. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Apr. 16, 17, 18, 19. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

May 15, 16, 17. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at Kansas City, Mo.

June 18, 19, 20. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.

June 30, July 3. Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at Bigwin Inn, Lake-of-Bays, Ont.

Quality of 1946 Soybean Crop

The quality of the 1946 soybean crop, as indicated by the October inspections, is somewhat lower than for the three years preceding, according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. Of the October inspections only 77 per cent graded No. 2 or better compared with 93 per cent last season, 87 per cent in 1944, and 95 per cent in 1943.

Receipts of soybeans inspected during October, the first month of the 1946-47 season, totaled 32,278 cars compared with 29,489 cars last season, and were exceeded only by the total of 33,272 cars for October, 1943.

October inspections included the equivalent of 937 cars inspected as cargo lots and truck receipts equivalent to about 917 cars. Soybeans: Inspected receipts, October, 1946, in carlots.¹

Class	Grade				Sam- ple	Total Oct., 1946
	1	2	3	4		
Yellow	10,325	13,888	5,626	1,345	141	31,325
Green	2	35	33	15	6	91
Brown	37	9	3	1	1	50
Black	133	38	6	1	1	183
Mixed	127	367	80	35	20	629
Total cars	10,629	14,337	5,748	1,396	168	32,278
Percentages	33	44	18	4	1	100
Oct., 1945	21,865	5,621	1,640	291	72	29,489
Cars	21,865	5,621	1,640	291	72	29,489
Percentages	74	19	6	1	0	100

¹Cargo and truck receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,650 bushels equal 1 carlot.

Sale of Corn in Crib in Bulk

A crib full of corn on the farm of Clint Breeden in Pulaski County, Missouri, was sold by him to Monroe Foster for \$1,105.05 with the privilege of using the feed lot.

W. C. White and another, being in the market for corn, went to Breeden and were told that he had just sold a crib of corn to Foster and that the latter would resell "for a nickel profit."

Neither Foster nor White determined the quantity of corn accurately by measurement at the time of sale. Later when emptied White claimed the crib contained only 707 bus., instead of the expected 888½ bus., and brought suit against Foster for \$235.95 for money paid by mistake. Foster had sold the crib for a profit of \$45 by oral contract. Breeden had told White he believed the crib contained 890 bus. The crib was circular, but on a silo concrete foundation, sided and roofed with corrugated metal. The diameter of the crib was 17 ft., 2 ins. inside from metal to metal.

Foster testified that he did not know exactly how many bushels of corn there were in the crib, and had suggested they go to the crib and ascertain for themselves the amount of corn in the crib. After they had done so they paid him \$1,105.05. That he never guaranteed the number of bushels or set any price per bushel for said corn.

Evidence showed that the crib contained 31 wagon loads of corn, each wagon load holding 30 bus. or more. The Springfield Court of Appeals on May 17, 1946, affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court of Pulaski County in favor of Foster, the Circuit Court having acted as a jury.—194 S. W. Rep. (2d) 723.

Right to Transit Privilege

The Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co. received judgment for \$1,474.15 undercharge in freight from the Mueller-Huber Grain Co. on shipment for which transit had been allowed erroneously.

Fourteen carload shipments of barley malt originating in Wisconsin and Minnesota were consigned to the San Antonio Brewing Ass'n, which received the malt and used it in manufacturing beer.

The brewers' grains, by-product, was sold to the Mueller-Huber Grain Co., and the grain company, in turn, shipped the brewer's grains to Houston, Tex., at the thru rate from point of origin.

In its suit to recover the undercharge the railroad company alleged the Brewing Ass'n did not have a transit privilege. The grain company contended that it, the grain company, was entitled to transit privileges.

The Brewing Ass'n had never notified the railroad company in writing of its intention to open a transit account nor did it keep complete and accurate records of transit and non-transit tonnage received and forwarded as required in Item 25 of the tariff. Item 15 was not complied with in that the inbound shipments of the barley malt were not unloaded by the consignee into a transit house at the station, for the Brewing Ass'n did not maintain a transit house nor was it entitled to transit privileges.

The grain company was a transit operator. The railroad company contended that the local rate applied.

The district court of Bexar County found in favor of the railroad company and this decision was affirmed by the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas Mar. 28, 1946, saying: "We believe that a substantial compliance with the foregoing provisions of the tariff is required. None of the same being complied with by the Brewing Ass'n, such failure on its part prevents appellant grain company from being entitled to the transit and thru rate privilege."—193 S.W. Rep. (2d) 573.

CANADIAN flour mills ground 10,846,694 bus. of wheat during October, against 9,925,524 bus. in October, 1945, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Unfair Distribution of Cars

Grain & Feed Journals: While we all realize that there are not sufficient box cars to supply all demands, the producer and the grain trade sincerely believe that the equipment that is available should be distributed on an equitable basis. Freight loadings show an increase of over 8% compared with a decrease of almost 12% in grain loadings. In other words, grain loadings are being penalized to the extent of 20% compared with other freight. Certainly a situation of this kind should be corrected immediately, especially in view of the fact that crops out in the field should be taken care of before winter weather sets in.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Welcome for Decontrol

Grain & Feed Journals: From the standpoint of the Ass'n and each member it is gratifying to be able to report this decontrol on services and storage, being the last of the regulations affecting grain and feeds to be decontrolled. Most of you remember that a remark by one of the bureaucrats some months ago indicated that these same gentlemen expected to have our business, and in fact the whole economy of this country, remain under controls of various kinds from now on. The work done by our National Ass'n together with other national bodies has enabled us to return to a free economy, notwithstanding the efforts of many Washington bureaucrats to impede such action. Therefore from now on you are on your own and can make or break yourselves as your judgment may permit. In respect to the freeing of ourselves from controls, the writer is pleased at the result of the last election which helped materially in returning America to a free economy.—E. R. Humphrey, Secy, Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Guaranty to Agricultural Producers

Grain & Feed Journals: Controls of all commodities handled by country elevators have been removed, and that all commodities may be bought and sold in a free market. While all ceilings on these commodities have been removed, there is a federal law which guarantees to agricultural producers for two years after the end of the war a support price equal to ninety per cent of parity.

About the only way the government can protect the support price on grain is through the medium of commodity loans. It is anticipated that a loan price will soon be announced for the 1946 corn crop. While parity fluctuates from time to time, based on a rise and fall in general commodity prices, it is expected that the corn loan will be approximately \$1.15 per bushel. Such a loan would have a tendency to prevent the market price from declining far below that figure, although there is nothing to prevent producers from selling below the support price if they prefer to sell at a lower price rather than accepting the loan.—Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Lawrence Farlow, Secretary.

A SOYBEAN oil base is used by the Ford Motor Co. to make an automobile enamel that will outwear the steel bodies. Each day the Highland Park paint plant will make 20,000 gallons of automobile body enamel. The material is cooked 6 to 12 hours in four electrically heated kettles at 450 degrees, operating day and night.

O. P. A. Enforcement

The O.P.A. asked \$96,000 of the Plymouth Cereal Mills, LeMars, Ia., for over ceiling sales of corn; but the O.P.A. settled for \$7,759.78 after submission of a statement of its assets.

The Iowa Grain Co., of Merrill, Ia., was discharged after paying \$1,500 on over ceiling sales of corn amounting to \$41,728.89, the payment taking the entire assets of the company.

ELDORA, IA.—Merle Froning settled with the O.P.A. for \$831.21 for over ceiling sales of corn.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Jos. Mandel, candy manufacturer, was fined \$1,000 at Fort Dodge, Ia., for violating the ceiling price on corn.

DETROIT, MICH.—J. J. Gielow & Son were fined \$1,000 by Judge Graven at Fort Dodge, Ia., for over ceiling transactions in corn.

PAULLINA, IA.—For having made over ceiling sales of corn Robert Watts paid \$3,373.24; and W. R. Watts and O. G. Beal \$2,352.92.

FORT DODGE, IA.—Indictments for violating the ceiling price on corn have been found in the U. S. court against Merlin Nair, Carroll, Ia.; Lawrence Oxendale and Alvin Oldnette, both of Wall Lake, Ia.; Victor Pocius of Chicago and the Overland Candy Co. of Chicago.—A. T.

Washington News

PHILADELPHIA, PA. — Production of anti-friction bearings in the two Philadelphia plants of the SKF Industries, Inc., at present is almost triple the 1939 level.

GRAIN amounting to 174,000,000 pounds was delivered by the U.S.D.A. to the U.N.R.R.A. in September. Grain delivered by the Department to other government agencies and programs totaled 328,000,000 pounds in September.

CONTROLS were lifted from storage, handling and incidental services for grains, except rice, as of Nov. 12. Remaining controls are on merchandise warehousing, cold storage, storage of household goods, pool car distribution, says the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

PAUL E. PORTER has resigned as chief of the O.P.A. effective Dec. 4, but instead of returning to his job as chief of the F.C.C. is expected to enter the employ of a radio broadcasting chain. His first job in the government service, as publicity director of the A.A.A., was given him in 1933 by Henry Wallace, then Sec'y of Agriculture.

RESTRICTIONS of the use of grain in flour, beer and whisky were eased by Pres. Truman Nov. 29. Brewers will be permitted to use as much grain as last year, beginning Dec. 1. Distillers will be permitted to use unlimited quantities of corn grading lower than No. 3, but no wheat. The 85 per cent limitation on the domestic distribution of flour is removed.

TO JUSTIFY price control the law requires the Sec'y of Agriculture the first day of each month to decide and declare which commodities are in short supply. Sec'y Anderson Nov. 30 declared most grains, sugar and syrups will be in short supply during December. This finding is of little effect on price, but allows continuance of restrictions on use, all farm products except sugar, syrups and rice having been decontrolled.

Directors of Exchange Cannot Cancel Contracts

Judge Igoe of the United States Court decided in favor of the Chicago Board of Trade Nov. 27 in the suit brought by Floyd Daniel of Eden, Tex.; Universal Mills, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Union National Mill Co., Springfield, O., and R. L. Harrison & Son, Bagdad, Ky., to recover losses accruing when the directors of the Board of Trade permitted trading in grain futures to be resumed at higher government ceilings.

Plaintiffs had grain sold for future delivery in May as hedges and expected to be able to buy back their contracts at prices ruling before May 8 when the government raised ceilings on grain, effective May 13 at 12:01 a. m.

Corn was raised 25 cents per bushel, wheat 15 cents; oats, 5 cents; barley, 9 cents, and rye, 10 cents.

Following this action by the O.P.A. and U.S.D.A. the directors of the Board of Trade, effective May 13, ordered that all trading in the May, 1946, futures of grains (except rye) be for liquidation only and at the old ceiling prices which were in effect on Saturday, May 11.

The Board of Trade directors reversed this action to avoid liability to holders of futures contracts suffering loss thru forced liquidation, such as Cargill & Co., Inc., who had gone into court to enjoin the Board from thus fixing prices on 6,000,000 bus. of grain for which the firm held futures contracts. This threw the loss on the shorts in the action before Judge Igoe, and also on Buckley & Co., who went into court and got an injunction that tied up all trading in the grain futures for two hours June 3, until the court decided it was too drastic and told Buckley & Co. to file suit for damages, if any, against the proper parties.

The final position of the Board of Trade directors that they have no power to cancel futures contracts is vindicated by the ruling of Judge Igoe.

From Abroad

ARGENTINA'S wheat acreage as officially revised is 16,465,000 acres, against 10,108,000 acres actually harvested last year.

CANADA was asked to sell Britain 40,000,000 bus. of wheat this year above the amount in the agreement, but could not fill the order.

ITALIAN representatives are en route to Argentina to try to buy 55,000,000 bus. of wheat annually for 3 years, corn, meat and oil seeds.

ARGENTINA has agreed to supply Brazil with 1,200,000 metric tons of wheat annually for five years at the lowest price at which Argentina sold wheat abroad previous to the month of shipment.

WORLD grain supplies are about 10,000,000 tons short of needs for the 1946-47 year the House of Commons was told by John Strachey, food minister, so there is no possibility of dropping bread rationing.

RABAT, MOROCCO — After importing wheat for twelve months to feed its hungry population, Morocco has increased its production enough to reverse the tide and now has begun wheat shipments to France.—P. J. P.

ARGENTINE government offer of a bonus of 5 pesos per 220 pounds to growers selling their wheat immediately to the agricultural production board has failed to produce the desired results. Small wonder, if the growers know the government is selling wheat abroad for 35 pesos for which the poor farmer is asked to accept 15 pesos plus the bonus of 5 pesos.

STEEL grain bins owned by the C.C.C. totaled 32,129 on Sept. 30, and all are to be sold by county committees at 10 cents per bushel of capacity.

The Place of the Grain Exchanges

(Address of R. C. Woodworth before the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n at De Moines, Ia.)

Our National Grain Trade Council, comprising in its membership all of the organized grain exchanges in America, is glad of the opportunity to appear here to discuss with you the benefits that the grain exchanges offer to society in general and to producers in particular. As Chairman of this National Grain Trade Council I naturally am conscious of the antics of some of our better known American clowns who rant against a marketing system that they have neither studied nor understood. But recent years have been years of many similar vicious and ignorant attacks on many forms of business, and we in the grain exchanges of America understand that we cannot escape the general clamor of the fellow travelers against any business that is not willing to surrender itself to their form of national socialism. We understand, as other parts of American business understand, that we continually must explain and re-explain our form of business to those of our people who may read alarming headlines but who have little time to make independent study.

Let it be said at the outset that grain markets, as they exist today, were not a sudden or conscious invention of man. They have been evolved out of generations of experience. Their rules, regulations and practices have been altered from time to time to meet changing conditions. As exchanges, they are not engaged in marketing. They neither buy nor sell grain, nor do they have any part in establishing prices. The exchanges merely provide a marketplace and supervision which insures fair and equitable practices—fair alike to their members and to the thousands of non-members who utilize and patronize the market.

YOUR FIRST question concerning grain exchanges probably would be one about futures marketing of grain. Most of the public attacks are against futures marketing; there are few complaints against our cash grain markets as such. So let's take up some questions about this grain futures market, and then seek answers to the questions, not from dealers within the trade, but from neutral and competent American leaders.

It is my opinion that these following questions would about cover the questions that any farmer or business man would ask about the grain futures system:

(1st) Does grain futures marketing tend to affect adversely the price that the farmer gets for his grain?

(2nd) Is futures marketing of grain an unsocial practice that is against the whole public interest?

(3rd) Is there some other machinery for price-making on grain that could be set up in place of the present system of futures marketing?

Fortunately, each of these questions has been made the basis of study by neutral and expert investigators, and there are some answers available which we think every person interested in grain marketing should know. Let me say right here that men of the grain exchanges are conscious of our own error in not having told this story often enough. Had we, and you, done a sufficient job of public relations work in past years about grain futures marketing, the present situation would not have found us in the necessity of offering factual material to "debunk" the babblings of these uninformed critics. So let's get into the answers to these basic questions about futures marketing.

WHETHER grain futures trading in our terminal contract markets is to the advantage or disadvantage of farmers themselves, often has been argued. In the late 1920's when

grain prices generally were remaining low after the collapse in 1920-21, there was great clamor in the United States and Canada for legislation that, FIRST, would jack up the prices and, SECOND, that would put controls over the futures markets.

There is a peculiar belief among some people that when prices of grain are going upward, it is because of inherent virtue in the grain, but that when prices are falling, it is because of inherent vice in the people who offer only low prices for grain. And it is when prices are falling that the futures market always get their worst innings. The futures markets can only reflect and report the prices that people consider grain will be worth in days ahead, so when they are blamed for low prices it is like accusing the thermometer of causing cold weather.

THE AMERICAN Congress passed legislation in 1921 for control of futures marketing, but this law was declared unconstitutional and was followed by the Act of 1922 which is still the basis for American supervision over grain futures marketing. In Canada there was much argument but less legislation. Later in the 1920's the Canadian government appointed a royal commission to investigate the charges that futures marketing of grain was not in the interest of the producers themselves. In order that the controversy might be settled definitely, Sir Josiah Stamp of London, internationally known economist, was named as head of the royal commission. Other men of prominence in the British empire were named with him to make an exhaustive study of the question. Hearings were held throughout Canada; all sides were heard; economists and other experts from other nations were called upon for testimony.

Now so far as we know this is the most comprehensive study of its kind ever made on this question, and it was direct to the point whether futures marketing in grain was or was not a benefit to the farmer who produces grain. Here is the commission's summary of its findings, by direct quotation:

"* * * OUR ANSWER to the question submitted is that in addition to the benefits reflected to the producer in furnishing a system of insurance for the handling of grain, and in providing an ever-ready and convenient means for marketing the same, futures trading, even with its disadvantages of numerous minor fluctuations, is of distinct benefit to the producer in the price which he receives."

This is complete support for the often-made claim of the trade that futures marketing is a distinct benefit to the farmer himself. The Canadian royal commission reached its conclusion only after it had heard and examined the whole fabric of antagonism and suspicion which some politically minded people had built up against the futures marketing system.

But even if it is a system of economic value to the farmer (someone will reply), there may be some doubt whether this futures marketing system is of advantage to ALL society. It has for so long been called a gambling system—and improperly so—that we need some strong comment on whether futures marketing is itself an anti-social thing.

We have the answer in an opinion written by a former Justice of our Supreme Court, Oliver Wendell Holmes. This man was not only one of the greatest of our great jurists, and one of our nation's great citizens, but he was one of our outstanding liberals. What he would say about futures marketing certainly should have a flavor of finality. He says, in the now famous Christie case decision:

"PEOPLE WILL ENDEAVOR to forecast the future and to make agree-

ments according to their prophecy. Speculation of this kind by competent men is self-adjustment of society to the probable. Its value is well known as a means of avoiding or mitigating catastrophes, equalizing prices and providing for periods of want. It is true that the success of the strong induces imitation by the weak and that incompetent persons bring themselves to ruin by undertaking to speculate in their turn. But, legislatures and courts generally have recognized that the natural evolution of a complex society is to be touched only with a very cautious hand, and that such coarse attempts at a remedy for the waste incident to every social function, as a simple prohibition and laws to stop its being, are harmful and vain."

This was the studied comment of our country's highest authority. Against it, the misconceptions of unthinking critics fall flat.

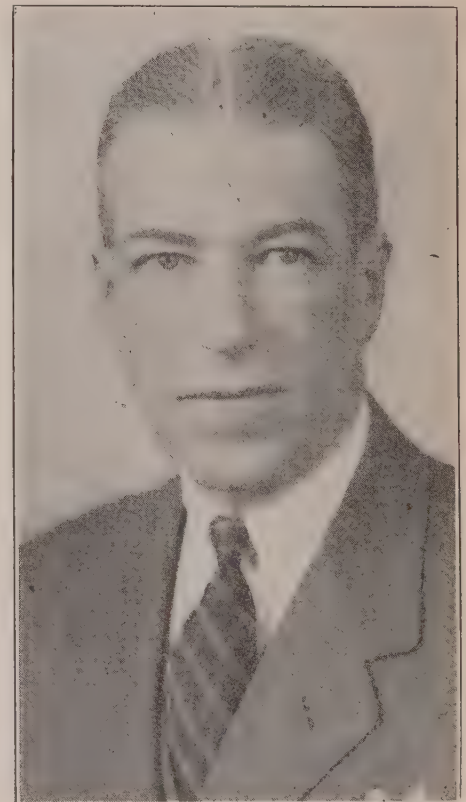
WE HAVE ANOTHER question: whether futures marketing might be avoided and all trading be confined to spot grain, or sales for immediate deliveries.

Let us turn briefly to another authority on this subject, Dr. S. S. Huebner, who, writing as professor of Insurance and Commerce of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, said:

"EXCHANGES REPRESENT the organized competitive system as contrasted with the monopolistic. Open cutthroat competition is impossible in the large markets, and we must choose between organized competition and monopoly. It would be well for critics of exchanges to understand this. Put an end to our cotton, grain and other organized exchange markets, and it would inevitably follow that the marketing of the commodity under consideration would soon be under the auspices of some monopolistic system. * * *

If the experts are so agreed on the benefits, the social worth, and the actual necessity of futures marketing in grain, then why is there so much misunderstanding on the part of the public?

(Continued on Page 392)



R. C. Woodworth, Minneapolis, Minn.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Petersburg, Ind.—Corn and soybean crop in Pike County is above the average this year. Farmers have sown their usual acreage of wheat.—W. B. C.

Boonville, Ind.—Walter H. Rauth, manager of the Farm Bureau Co-Op mill and elevator here, says new corn is of good quality. The yield in Warrick County is above the average.—W. B. C.

Easton, Md.—Huge corn and soybean crops are forecast in Talbot County. County Agent R. S. Brown estimates the corn yield at approximately 1,200,000 bus., and a soybean yield in excess of 150,000 bus.—P. J. P.

Lafayette, Ind.—Purdue University and federal crop statisticians now estimate Indiana's 1946 corn crop at 238,425,000 bus., representing a drop from the October outlook, but still promising the state a record harvest.—W. B. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 15.—The Canadian government has just issued its second flaxseed production estimate for the 1946 crop. The estimate places the yield at 7,651,000 bus., a reduction of 1,091,000 bus. from the first estimate.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 23.—Rains and mild temperatures have evened up stands of winter wheat; the plant has made a nice growth with which to go into winter in good shape. Increased government buying of wheat has forced mills to buy competitively in a market where offerings were scarce.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Sidney, O., Nov. 16.—We have had wonderful Fall weather in this section. A near-normal acreage of what has been sown, and it has better than normal growth at this time. Soybeans yield was only about 60 per cent of normal. Our corn crop is far better than was expected in September. Husking is more than half finished.—The Miami Grain & Feed Co., H. F. Custerbender, mgr.

Winnipeg, Man.—Dr. J. A. Anderson, chief chemist of the Board of Grain Commissioners, reported to the Board that tests to date on the 1946 crop showed that No. 1 Northern would be lower in protein content, No. 2 Northern would be about the same, while No. 3 Northern would be rather higher. Dr. Anderson said that 1946 was one of the best years for the production of durum wheat.

Las Cruces, N. M.—One of the state's largest acreages of winter wheat has been planted here following the drought which left much dryland acreage unplanted earlier this year, according to reports from the Department of Agriculture. The winter wheat crop has come up to a good stand due to soil moisture increased by rains during August and September. Some crops were improved by favorable October weather.—H. N.

Enid, Okla.—The growing wheat crop is said to be in as fine condition in most sections as we have ever had at this time of year. Very few complaints have been brought to our attention regarding condition of wheat and in most cases satisfactory reports are being heard. The acreage is larger, the wheat is in fine condition, we can run our own business; let's do it on a sound and conservative basis.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Truman, Minn.—Wet weather the week of November 14, which included a heavy fall of snow, caused the harvesting of soybeans to come to a standstill. Considerable harvesting was still to be done on that date but with about two weeks of dry weather the task could be completed. Corn pickers also were at a standstill because of weather conditions and much hand picking of corn was being done, as the mechanical pickers could not be used.—P. J. P.

Higginsville, Mo., Nov. 19.—We had our first killing frost last week. We surely were glad to get it. This corn of ours needs a good hard freeze because we are still testing corn with 17 to 20 per cent moisture which is too high for this time of the year. We are paying \$1.30 per bu. for corn with less than 15 per cent moisture and \$1.25 for corn over 15 per cent moisture. We are having mild, cool weather

which is conducive to harvesting corn and lespedeza and ideal weather for this time of the year.—D. A. "Dick" Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 14.—Corn production at 515,508,000 bus., nearly 71,000,000 over the previous high of 1937, passes the half billion bushel mark for the first time. Soybean production at 74,119,000 bus. is only slightly over the former record made last year. Corn yield of 57 bus. per acre also is an all-time record by a 3 bus. margin over the 1942 yield, and is 10.5 bus. over that of 1945. The soybean yield of 23.5 bus. per acre ranks second, to 24.5 bus. made in 1939. Unusually favorable weather for maturing corn and soybeans during September and early October offset earlier delays in development and these crops largely matured ahead of frosts. Soybean combining made record progress under ideal harvest conditions up to mid-October, and beans were of excellent quality. Harvest of corn and soybeans has been slowed since then by frequent rains that were increasingly heavy southward in the state.—A. J. Surratt, statistician, Illinois Department of Agriculture.

Work of Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n

By E. H. LEONARD, Chairman

The Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n has been active in the production field since resuming work in October, 1945. Mr. Crawford, the executive secretary, has taken part in various meetings where educational work was put before grain growers and others interested, with the object of teaching wheat values and the importance of pure seed. Addresses relating to crops and crop improvement have been made before meetings of the grain industry organizations affiliated with the Crop Improvement Ass'n, including such groups as the Eastern Oregon Wheat League, the Washington-Idaho Wheat Growers League, the North Pacific Warehouse Managers' Ass'n and others interested, or who should be interested, in grain production and marketing.

The annual meeting of the membership of the Ass'n held in Walla Walla June 14, 1946, was well attended, with representation from practically all the groups and organizations having to do with grain and grain products. At that meeting a course of action was outlined, with certain recommended procedure. One of the recommendations being that grain grading schools be arranged. That was done and in carrying out the plan, a series of six grain grading schools were held at points throughout the wheat area of the Pacific Northwest. At the series of schools there was a total enrollment of 165, representing 55 warehouse firms and 77 individual country stations. Wheat identification material not previously available was assembled for these schools from information secured in an industry wide survey by the Ass'n. Identification notes covering 15 wheat varieties were assembled and reproduced in a bulletin of which 200 copies were distributed to warehousemen and others concerned with wheat variety identification. This information is really valuable in seed selection.

In line with action approved at the June meeting, the Ass'n office set up facilities in September to act as a center of information as to sources of quality seed wheat. In co-operation with County Agents, warehousemen and others, the Ass'n compiled a record of nearly all lots of desirable seed in the wheat growing areas of Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho.

This information was made available to grain growers and the Ass'n was instrumental in completing contacts covering requests for more than 20,000 bus. of seed wheat, largely of the white winter variety. In another year, as growers and warehousemen become more familiar with this service, the Ass'n can be more effective as an agency in seed distribution.

Following the 1946 harvest the Ass'n arranged for experimental milling and baking tests of various lots of wheat representing six of the new varieties grown in Oregon and Washington and two or more from Northern

Idaho. In fact, it is the purpose of the Ass'n to follow thru on new varieties so that the value of the new wheat, from a milling and marketing standpoint, may be known before it is given general distribution.

As a part of the educational program to develop quality consciousness on the part of the growers, warehousemen and others, the Ass'n arranged for and set up an elaborate exhibit of wheat and wheat products in connection with the annual meeting of the Washington-Idaho Wheat Growers League during October. This exhibit contained, in addition to an array of grain samples of the Washington and Idaho recommended varieties, a display of 1,200 items of specialty flour samples and baked goods generally representing the finished product of those wheats. In connection with this exhibit, the Ass'n conducted a detailed round table discussion of wheat quality and marketing problems as part of the arranged program of the Wheat League meeting.

Lespedeza Crop Larger

With increases both in acreage and yield per acre, production of Lespedeza seed is indicated to be 21 per cent larger this year than last and 59 per cent above average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. The 1946 crop is forecast at 227,900,000 pounds of thresher-run seed, compared with 187,800,000 pounds last year and the 1935-44 average of 143,169,000 pounds. The prospective larger production than last year in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, the Carolinas, and Kentucky more than offsets the smaller production expected in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma.

Growers intend to harvest about 1,007,200 acres of Lespedeza seed this year, compared with 931,300 acres last year and the 10-year average of 718,440 acres. Increases over last year's acreage are indicated to be largest for Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Kansas. Prospective reductions are most marked for Oklahoma, Tennessee, Mississippi and Virginia.

Of the 183,950,000 pounds this year, it is estimated that 142,958,000 pounds are Korean, 33,148,000 pounds are Kobe, 2,647,000 pounds are common, 1,089,000 pounds are Tennessee 76, and 4,108,000 pounds are Sericea.

The disposition survey made last spring indicated that 53.5 per cent of the 1945 crop of Lespedeza seed was sold to dealers. If this percentage prevails this year and the production of clean seed is as forecast, dealers may be expected to handle approximately 98.4 million pounds of clean seed, compared with about 80.2 million pounds for the 1945 crop.

A New Grain Drier

Corpus Christi, Tex.—An all-steel grain drier was demonstrated recently at the Farm Bureau gin plant in Driscoll by W. E. McCune of the agricultural department of the Central Power & Light Co. It is patterned after a model worked out by McCune and his associates while he was with the division of agricultural engineering at Texas A. and M. College. The drier is capable of handling grain as rapidly as it is harvested with a two-row combine. The drier can be set up at a cost of approximately \$500, and is made of wood, hardware cloth and screen wire.

The drier is claimed to be capable of reducing moisture content of grain from 20 per cent or more down to 13 per cent, quickly and cheaply. After testing at the laboratory at College Station and under actual operating conditions on a farm near Corpus Christi, it was estimated that the drier would reduce moisture content to 13 per cent in grain sorghums for approximately 31 cents a ton.

"The basic principle of the drying unit is the reduction of moisture content of the grain by forcing heated air over grain placed in thin columns," a progress report released by Texas A. and M. College stated. "This principle is essentially the same as used in large commercial driers now being used."—H. N.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Fort Worth, Tex.—From June 1 to Oct. 1 South Texas, south of San Antonio, shipped 6,710 cars of milo, plus probably 1,000 cars from Texas and Mexican, vs. 4,435 year ago.—G. E. Blewett, Sec'y.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Receipts of grain during October as compared with October, 1945, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Wheat, 1,977,500 (2,318,750); oats, — (6,000); barley, 4,500 (103,850); milo, 14,000 (96,250).—W. Macauley, sec'y Board of Trade.

Sidney, O., Nov. 16.—Soybeans are practically all harvested and marketed. A great deal of our corn has been marketed already altho the moisture at 21 to 26 per cent is too high to ship safely. There are very few oats remaining in farmers' hands.—The Miami Grain & Feed Co., H. F. Custerbinder, mgr.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Corn picking operations are well advanced in the southeastern and west north-central counties of Minnesota, Roy A. Bodin, agricultural statistician in charge, reported, but have been slowed down in the southwestern area by wet soil. He estimated 25 per cent of the crop had been picked by Nov. 1.—P.J.P.

Boise, Ida.—Idaho's grain stocks were nine per cent less Oct. 1 than a year previously, the United States department of Agriculture reports. Total stored on farms and in mills and warehouses was estimated at 1,053,000 tons. Included were 25,898,000 bus. of wheat, 88,000 bus. of corn, 5,233,000 bus. of oats, 7,810,000 bus. of barley and 43,000 bus. of rye.—F.K.H.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 22.—A fair sized fleet of freighters reported week of Nov. 11 for grain cargoes and made a fair start in moving out stuff, only to run into a snow storm and cold wave, first touch of wintry weather dislocating rail movement and lake shipping. This factor naturally slowed up operations and reduced the amount of business handled.—F.G.C.

Ludlow, Ill., Nov. 23.—Here on the I.C.R.R. we have been getting very few cars, not even one-half of what we got last year. We have one of the largest bumper crops of corn and have had only 14 grain cars in the last 5 weeks. We need 65 cars to move the balance of surplus corn to market yet before husking can be completed.—Eugene C. Hoerner, mgr., Ludlow Co-op. Elevtr. Co.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 15.—Clover seed has advanced about \$6.00 a bushel since the ceiling was lifted, Alfalfa approximately \$3.00, there is still a very keen demand for both. Very little grain moving in our immediate locality with the exception of corn and it is our guess that about 35 to 40 per cent has been picked, moisture is now running 20 to 26 per cent.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Exec. V.-Pres.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 22.—Saw some corn Wednesday that wasn't quite musty, but was just on the border line. It was brought in by a neighboring dealer and he said the farmer had shucked his corn unusually early, it was getting warm and he hauled it in. Don't believe it will ever dry to No. 2; poor color and was dirty; perhaps if it had been real clean it would not have got out of condition.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Enid, Okla.—Some have noted during the past two weeks an inclination on the part of farmers to market more wheat. In the meantime cash values have been mostly steady although at times showing a downward trend. Some mills seem to be well supplied for their present needs while others are actively in the market. We understand that most mills are running at full time either on government orders or prior contracts from the domestic trade.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 10.—Clearances of vessels carrying grain loaded at New Orleans during October, 1946, compared with October, 1945, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels, were: Wheat, 824,641—40 (2,743,819—20); corn, 7,648,—04 (2,132—08); oats, 162,073—24 (4,734—

12); rye—(52,000); soybeans, —(269,000). Total since July 1, 1946, compared to the same period in preceding season, in parentheses: Wheat, 6,750,255—50 (6,950,663—40); corn, 240,—192—18 (504,209—40); oats, 403,168—04 (19,507—22); rye—(52,000); soybeans, 102,502—10 (1,771,—533—28).—J. M. Wilkie, chief grain inspector.

New Orleans, La.—Receipts and shipments of grain during October as compared with October, 1945, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were: Receipts: Wheat, 463 cars, 706,—401 bus. (361 cars, 668,558 bus.); corn, 43 cars (2 cars); oats, 7 cars, 386,482 bus. (8 cars, 100,133 bus.); rye, 1 car; soybeans, 20 cars, 26,157 bus. (323,823 bus.); milo, 1 car (1 car); shipments: Wheat, 1 car (824,641 bus. (33 cars, 2,743,819 bus.); corn, 19 cars, 7,648 bus. (29 cars, 2,132 bus.); oats, 27 cars, 162,073 bus. (12 cars, 4,734 bus.); rye, (52,000); soybeans, (269,—000); milo, (1 car).—J. M. Wilke, chief inspector, Board of Trade.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 21.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Nov. 14, expressed in bushels: Wheat, except durum, 12,266,855; durum wheat, 163,287; oats, 3,105,143; barley, 1,413,891; rye, 157,886; flaxseed, 331,733; for the period since Aug. 1 as compared to the like period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, except durum, 195,909,493 (143,709,040); durum, 5,304,145 (2,634,601); oats, 43,986,937 (39,333,856); barley, 36,753,735 (46,—832,660); rye, 4,024,985 (2,356,089); flaxseed, 4,—580,366 (4,112,815).—Herbert Marshall, O.B.E., dominion statistician.

Janesville, Wis., Nov. 26.—The buckwheat market was higher again this past week. This advance was largely due to continued export demand. Ordinarily, some of this export business would have been placed in Canada, but so far this year, the Canadian Gov't. has refused to issue permits for any exports of Canadian buckwheat. It has been impossible to ascertain just how much buckwheat will be required to fill this demand. If purchases continue as heavy as the past few weeks, we may find our current crop inadequate to cover domestic needs. Although receipts at the principal Western terminal market are reported far below last year's figures, there does not seem to be any large amount of buckwheat being held back for later shipment.—Blodgett's Buckwheat Bulletin.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 23.—It is difficult to estimate the amount of corn still in the fields. Picking is nearing completion in the upper section of the state; however, considerable acreage is yet to be harvested in central and southern areas. High moisture and lack of empty box cars to move the surplus to market, have been the primary factors in the delay in getting the corn out of the fields. More corn is moving by barge and truck than on any previous crop. This year's corn is of high quality, but the excess moisture and mild weather cause the grain to go out of condition quickly. All drying facilities are taxed to the limit. Prospects are for greatly increased feeding, as shipments of cattle into the Corn Belt states were the heaviest on record for both the month of October and the July-October period. The small in-movement and heavy mill grind, combined with shipment of government wheat, have caused a further substantial reduction in the visible supply.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Flax Institute Meeting

At the meeting of the Flax Institute of the United States held in Minneapolis recently, the plans of the Flax Development Committee for a promotional campaign to support the government's goal of 5,000,000 acres of flax for 1947 were thoroughly discussed. The aim of the Committee is to see that this flax is planted on the best land available and under the best cultural practices so that the return to the farmer will be the maximum possible.

A series of resolutions were passed by the Institute the most noteworthy being (1) "to urge the proper authorities to increase the support price for flaxseed for the 1947 crop to a level sufficient to achieve the government's goal of 5,000,000 acres"; and (2) the resolution which calls attention to the importance of conserving sufficient supplies of flax in country areas for seed purposes in 1947.—T. L. Daniels of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Box Car Shortage Weighed by Shippers at Kansas City

Representatives of western grain markets, government officials and members of the Missouri-Kansas Shippers Advisory Board met at Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 25 to discuss the car situation.

Senator Clyde M. Reed took an active part in behalf of the grain shippers of this region.

Fred Keiser represented the O.D.T., A. R. Clark the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Senator Reed said: "Every user of boxcars in this country, with the lone exception of the grain and milling interests, has received more cars this year than last," and added: "Now, with movements of grain at peak levels, fewer and fewer cars are being allotted this area for shipments of the raw and finished products."

"The last published report on boxcar location showed an increase Nov. 1 over Oct. 15 in fifteen eastern districts and a decrease of boxcars in western districts in the same period emphasizing the increasing discrimination now paralyzing business throughout the midwest, especially in the wheat belt."

W. R. Scott, transportation of the Kansas City Board of Trade, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS the grain and milling interests of the western grain belt are again seriously handicapped by an acute shortage of box cars to apply on their loading orders, many industries being obliged to curtail their operations or to discontinue operations entirely for substantial periods; and

WHEREAS the grain carrying lines of the middle west are unable to meet their shippers' requirements because their cars are unduly detained by connecting lines; and

WHEREAS delays in switching contribute to the shortage of cars; and

WHEREAS grain and milling interests are not satisfied with the distribution of cars that are available; and

WHEREAS other conditions affecting the supply of cars operate to the disadvantage of such interests; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the shipping interests represented at a conference in Kansas City held on Nov. 25, that they do hereby protest the existence of the conditions referred to above and do authorize their appointed representatives to make such representations to official agencies as they may deem necessary; and further

RESOLVED that the failure of such official agencies, particularly the Interstate Commerce Commission, Office of Defense Transportation, and Association of American Railroads, to correct said conditions and to maintain on the western carrying lines a reasonably adequate car supply should be investigated and that the Honorable Clyde M. Reed, United States Senator from Kansas be, and he is hereby, urged to introduce in the next session of Congress a resolution calling for an investigation into and concerning the aforesaid conditions and the failure of official agencies to assure to grain and milling interests of the middle west for grain and grain products loading a fair proportion of the available supply of cars, to the end that substantial relief from such conditions may be had."

A LECITHIN sales division has been formed by the Glidden Co. under the direction of J. H. Lathe. This substance, valuable in many industries, never was available in quantity until the soybean crushing industry expanded.

SPOKANE, WASH.—The Washington State Council of Farm Co-operatives must foster a program of surplus prevention if it is to prevent market prices from going "to the bottom," the council was advised by Albert S. Goss, national Grange master. An example of this, he said, was the conversion of wheat into alcohol.—F. K. H.

PARITY prices went to a new peak Nov. 15, corn 22 cents higher than a year ago. Wheat parity is \$1.87; corn, \$1.36; oats, .846; rye, \$1.53 and barley, \$1.31 per bushel. This means that other commodities in general have risen during the month, so grains should rise to the stated prices to give farmers the same purchasing power. Also this parity controls support prices under the Steagall amendment.

The Place of the Grain Exchanges

(Continued from page 389)

It must be understood that the actual business of hedging and speculating, while clear to the man who has dealt closely with it, seems terribly complex to the man who first tries to understand its mathematical working. Most of us will be easily led to mistrust things we cannot quickly understand. Then, remember, the futures market is the place where price is made, and unfortunately it registers lower prices as well as higher prices. Producers will not cheer the man who correctly estimates that prices will be lower next month; that is human nature. Whenever prices are on the downgrade, you will hear an outcry against the short-seller of grain, against the man who is predicting that prices will be lower next month and sells a contract to deliver grain at that lower price. You seldom hear criticism of speculation in a steadily rising market.

There are a lot of angles to the misunderstanding about futures markets. Let us consider one or two of them.

WIND WHEAT: In our northern country some people still speak of "wind wheat." They refer to the fact that the total tonnage of wheat traded in a year in the futures markets may be greater than the total crop raised, and this excess of trading over production they refer to as "wind wheat." But if only one hedge is placed on a lot of grain, and later removed, there are four recorded transactions, two buying and two selling. It would be as silly to call a house a "wind house" if during the year it should be sold two or more times. Of course, the total tonnage traded often may be greater than the production, but the open interest of the market at any one time is never even a large share of the total crop.

Not long ago we read where one of these agitators against futures marketing said that you could always be sure that the speculators will lower the prices just before harvest time. On the average of many years that is true, and properly so, but it is not always true by individual years. Actually, the price of corn or wheat at the end of the season is higher than the price at the marketing season by about the cost of carrying the grain from marketing time to the end of the marketing year.

For the United States as a whole, the official price of wheat received by farmers during the years 1931 to 1945, averaged eight cents per bushel higher in June than in July, and about the same amount higher in May than in September. That is about the cost of carrying wheat in good condition throughout the season, and many farmers will tell you from experience that, unless they have the very best facilities on the farm for storage and turning of their grain, it is good practice to sell grain as quickly as it can be taken from the field, in the average year.

FUTURES MARKETING of commodities is almost as old as history. There were forward sales of commodities in ancient Greece. We have records of futures trading in bulbs in Holland in the seventeenth century. Man always, since trade began, has tried to anticipate the needs of tomorrow in terms of what he can afford today.

Futures trading in grain began in America in 1848, when so-called time contracts were traded in the Chicago Board of Trade. Much of the grain moving out of Chicago in those days went by way of the Lakes, which were closed to navigation during some winter months. Communication facilities were then as slow as were transportation facilities; grain quotations from the world market of Liverpool were six weeks in reaching the United States. Speculation in these time contracts therefore grew up and quickly expanded, more rapidly in Civil War days when the Quartermaster's department of the Federal Army began purchasing its supplies of grain ahead by use of futures contracts.

GRAIN EXCHANGES are as old as the

history of surpluses of grain to be traded, and this is not as long ago as you might think. Until a little more than 100 years ago the peoples of the world were never more than a step ahead of the threat of annual food shortages. At the time we fought and won the Revolutionary War, it took 19 men working on farms to produce enough food and fibre to provide for themselves and for one additional person in industry. Naturally, there were no organized grain exchanges in those days, for there was seldom any surplus grain to be traded.

A GREAT DEVELOPMENT in America after 1830, where free farmers on rich and low priced land were given new tools of production. In the 12 years after 1830, America saw the development of the reaper, then the mowing machine, the first type of combine and the first seed drill. The story after 1830 was the story of rapid and steady development of machinery for agricultural production, and as individual farmers were able to produce surpluses for sale, grain exchanges came into existence. The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, member of our Council, was organized in 1836, and the Chicago Board of Trade, in 1848. Many of the early exchanges were established in the east, and gradually more exchanges developed in the west as the centers of grain production moved westward.

This steady mechanization of agriculture in America has raised us from the old point where 19 men on farms could support one man in industry, to the present situation where one man on the farm can and does produce surpluses of food and fibre to provide more than four men in industry or urban occupations. Annual grain production counts into the billions of bushels per crop, and huge surpluses must be moved from producing to consuming areas within the United States, or to seaboard for export. Naturally there has been a steady demand for exchanges, where the country lots of grain could be assembled into large lots for national or international movement.

Thus it can be said that grain exchanges came into being with, and are part of the symbol of, free agriculture, for prior to 1830 the farmer of the world had existed either as an outright slave or as a sheltered peasant. In America he became a freeman, and these businesses that serve him are marks of free men in a free economy.

The story of grain exchanges, either those which are exchange centers for spot grain, or those which are both spot and futures markets, is a story that would take many hours for the full telling. This has been only a brief review of some of the points which we want to make to all of America; grain exchanges are necessary, and they are justified easily when men are willing to study their workings.

47th Annual Western Grain & Feed Ass'n

(Continued from page 386)

JOHN CIPPERLY, Washington news correspondent, gave his views on the present thinking at Washington.

R. C. WOODWORTH, Minneapolis, chairman Grain Trade Council, delivered an address on "The Place of the Grain Exchanges in a Postwar World." Mr. Woodworth's address is printed elsewhere in this number.

Business Session

PRES. EALES presided at the business meeting.

SECY. MARK THORNBURG read the minutes of the last meeting, and submitted the treasurer's report, which was accepted.

Resolutions Adopted

Columbus Hayes, Mount Pleasant, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, submitted the following resolutions which were adopted:

1. Resolved that we greatly appreciate the cooperative working of the State Department of Agriculture, our own Secretary Mark Thornburg and the Feed Institute of Iowa.

We heartily concur with the Promotion plans of the Secretary of Agriculture and urge that his laboratories be expanded as rapidly as space and equipment is available, so that additional inspectors and chemists can be employed to maintain the high feed standards for which we stand.

2. We recommend that this Association use its influence in securing additional cooperation between our Department of Agriculture and our State College in the planning and execution of more experimental feeding tests, as an urgent demand exists for further information regarding the various feed performances. We further recommend that financial assistance for such experiments may well be procured from a part of the funds derived from the Iowa Feed Inspection Tax.

3. Fertilizer: Even though Iowa is the nation's greatest producer of livestock and has added greatly to the knowledge of efficient feeds and feeding, it is greatly lacking in facilities for laboratory diagnosis of livestock diseases. We urge the expansion of the diagnosis laboratory at Iowa State College to a point where it more nearly fits the needs of the Iowa livestock industry.

4. We object to the entry of the Federal Government into competition with established private industry where private industry could more efficiently accomplish the same end if granted opportunity for expansion. The proposed establishment of Government built fertilized plants which would distribute a major part of their output without cost to selective farmers in every agricultural country is a good example of this inroad on private industry and is one of many of which we disapprove.

5. Since the grain tax laws of Iowa have been unworkable and since our tax study committee in cooperation with the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n have worked out a proposed basis for grain assessments that appear equitable and fair to the trade and the State of Iowa, be it resolved, by the membership that the proposed basis be accepted and prosecuted until it becomes law. Be it further resolved, that the counter proposal as outlined by the Governor Tax Committee be not acceptable to this Association.

6. Be it resolved, that this group expresses its deep appreciation to the officers and directors for the time they have given and the sound judgment they have used in the operation of the Association the past year.

We commend Mark Thornburg and his staff for the fund of information furnished the members throughout the year.

Especially do we express our thanks to all those who are helping to make this convention such an outstanding success.

JOHN HINCK, Corning, chairman of the Nominations Committee, presented the following to serve as directors for 3 years: E. J. Bruntlett, Gowrie; Burdette Lundberg, Harlan; Guy Grimes, Des Moines; Harold Thomas, Creston; George Weber, Columbus Junction.

At a meeting of directors following the business session the following officers were elected:

President, J. A. Olson, West Bend; V-P, C. J. Cahill, Waterloo; Treasurer, Guy Grimes, Des Moines.

The Annual Banquet

Over 600 delegates and guests enjoyed the excellent banquet in the ballroom of the Fort Des Moines Monday evening. After a good entertainment program, Arthur Brayton took over as toastmaster, introducing Gov. Robert D. Blue, guest of honor, and W. V. Murchie, St. Joseph, Mo., who delivered an entertaining address, "What Do You Know?"

Tuesday Morning Session

A. J. NORD, Creston, presided at the Tuesday morning session.

WALTER BERGER, pres. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, discussed "Today's Feed Problems." He reported the largest feed supplies on record, and said that now that we are rid of controls it is the responsibility of the feed mfrs. to make the best feed possible and give the feeders real service. He stated that feed must be produced at lower cost and said that distribution costs in Iowa were too high.

COL. ROBERT S. HENRY, ass't to Pres., Association American Railroads, explained the

(Continued on page 405)

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Hope, Ark.—Fire destroyed the Tunstall Gin here Nov. 13 with a loss of \$40,000. The gin, practically new, was partially insured.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Palo Alto, Cal.—The Peninsula Feed & Fuel Co. is building an all-steel, straight-sided, prefabricated warehouse to house a mixing plant and stored feed.

Fontana, Cal.—Fire Nov. 18 destroyed the mill at the hog ranch of the Fontana Farms Ranch. Nearly 13 car loads of grain stored in the mill burned, although Richard E. Boyle, pres. of the company, said there may be some salvage. The loss was placed at \$25,000, with the grain loss estimated at \$15,000.—P. J. P.

Bakersfield, Cal.—The local vegetable dehydrating plant operated here during the war by the Kern Dehydrating Co. has been sold to the International Fertilizer & Feed Co. The new owner intends to use the property for the production of commercial fertilizer and as a mixing plant for stock and cattle feed. The disposition is subject to compliance with the Surplus Property Act.

Irvine, Cal.—Wm. C. Cook has been appointed manager of the Irvine Warehouse Co., Ltd., to succeed John W. Mitchell, who has gone into the warehouse business for himself at Garden Grove, Cal. Mr. Cook has been employed by the Irvine Warehouse Co. for many years in the production end of the ranch operations, and although the warehouse business is a new field for him, reports as to his progress are highly complimentary.

Pasadena, Cal.—H. V. Nootbaar, who resigned as vice-pres. and Pacific Coast general manager for Ralston Purina Co. and as of Dec. 1 is entering into business here for himself as H. V. Nootbaar & Co., as previously reported in Grain & Feed Journals, will have associated with him D. L. Smith, N. A. Egilbert, Chas. Roha and Mrs. M. Friend, formerly key personnel of the old Taylor Milling Corp. which was purchased by Ralston Purina Co. in December, 1945.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—International Grain Co. has been formed by James T. Punfield and Walter E. Donkin, formerly of Sullivan & Kennedy, Ltd. The new concern will do a wholesale business in grain, grain products and prepared feeds.

Vancouver, B. C.—Kerr, Gifford & Co., Inc., Pacific Coast grain firm with headquarters at Portland, Ore., will open a branch office here in November. D. L. McLean, who recently returned from four years' service with the army, will be in charge of the prairie branch. Before enlisting, Mr. McLean was associated with Alberta Wheat Pool here for 14 years.

Winnipeg, Man.—The National Grain Co. has signed a contract with Montgomery-Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill., to sell merchandise including electric refrigerators, cream separators, electric fence controllers, automatic dairy water heaters, etc.; in western Canada. R. R. Emerson, general manager of the grain company, announced. The company operates 370 country elevators in Western Canada, one private terminal elevator and one semi-private terminal elevator.

Calgary, Alta.—R. S. Law of Winnipeg, Man., was re-elected president of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., at a recent meeting here of the board of directors. J. E. Brownlee was re-elected first vice-pres., and John Morrison, Yellowgrass, Sask., second vice-pres. The additional members of the executive com'ite are: J. J. McLellan, Purple Springs, Alta.; E. E. Bayne, Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Com'ite on Western Grain Standards of the Board of Grain Commissioners held its annual meeting Oct. 15 and 16, on which occasion the com'ite selected and settled standard samples of each statutory grade and named and defined all such commercial grades as well as selecting and settling standard export samples of spring wheat under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act. F. S. Ludlam, chief grain inspector for the Board of Grain Commissioners, in a report indicated that unfavorable harvest weather in many sections of the west has had a tendency to reduce the grades of this year's crop and stated that the inspections of the 1946 crop to date suggested that grades would be below those of the 1945 harvest.

COLORADO

Lamar, Colo.—Fred Udell, president of the National Alfalfa Dehydrating & Milling Co., and Mrs. Udell were injured in an automobile accident near New Rochelle, N. Y., Nov. 11, when a car in which they were riding collided head-on with a truck. Mr. Udell suffered a broken arm and severe injuries to a shoulder and kneecap. Mrs. Udell sustained facial cuts and bruises. They were taken to a New Rochelle hospital where both are recovering satisfactorily.

ILLINOIS

Chestnut, Ill.—H. H. Birr is now manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator.

Melvin, Ill.—Louis Freehill has purchased the Melvin Feed Mill and Hatchery from H. J. Kain.

Chrisman, Ill.—The plant of the Chrisman Milling Co. was destroyed by fire Nov. 19 with loss placed at \$10,000.—P. J. P.

Murphysboro, Ill.—W. T. Koenigsmark, feed dealer and processor, suffered hand and arm injury and bruises in an automobile accident here Nov. 17.—P. J. P.

Springfield, Ill.—Weidlocher & Son's feed mill, which was destroyed by fire Dec. 30, 1945, has been rebuilt with new equipment and is now operating on a full time basis.—P. J. P.

Stockland, Ill.—Charles W. Reeves Grain Co. has installed a 200-bu. Hess Drier and is installing a Western Sheller and Cleaner. A hammer mill will be installed this winter.

Blackstone, Ill.—April 1, 1946, I took over management of the Blackstone Farmers Grain Co., succeeding H. H. Birr, who went to the Farmers Grain Co. at Chestnut, Ill.—Gilbert Yordy.

Weldon, Ill.—L. W. Railsback, grain dealer, suffered face and hand lacerations at the Railsback Bros. elevator when the automatic truck lift he was operating loosened and struck him.—P. J. P.

Edwardsville, Ill.—A. & B. Feed & Seed Store, Inc., has erected two concrete tanks, 45,000 bus. storage capacity, giving us now 70,000 bus. storage.—Louis C. Abenbrink, pres. and mgr.

Noble, Ill.—Elmer Groff, Kenneth Groff and Ralph Martin, all of Sumner, have purchased the Farmers Feed & Milling Co. and have taken charge of the business. The Groff brothers own the Sumner Milling Co. at Sumner.

Elkhart, Ill.—James A. Havey, 61, retired grain dealer of Elkhart, was fatally injured Nov. 15 when the tractor he was driving while pulling a wagon was struck by a transport truck one mile north of Elkhart. Mr. Havey died at the Deaconess Hospital in Lincoln.—P. J. P.

Jacksonville, Ill.—Jackson's Feed Mill presented Red Blanchard and Flasho, the magician, two stars from the WLS barn dance program, at the Jacksonville High School Nov. 6. Dr. Alexander Davis of Davis Laboratories gave a talk for poultry and live stock raisers.—P. J. P.

Rees (Franklin p. o.), Ill.—An old wooden grain elevator was auctioned off here at \$160 recently, and those who attended the auction inspected the Farmer Co-op's large new concrete elevator that will serve the needs of farmers producing in the Rees territory. The new plant cost \$40,000.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill.—The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. board of directors Nov. 12 voted an extra dividend of 70c per share on its common stock, to accompany the year-end quarterly dividend of 30c per share. A. E. Staley, Jr., company president, announced. The dividends voted place the year's total payment on the company's 846,506 common shares at \$1.80 per share.—P. J. P.

Alton, Ill.—Work on the nine-story, million dollar Russell-Miller mill building here, which was stopped for more than a week because of a union jurisdictional dispute, was resumed with full speed Nov. 20. Members of the laborers' union walked off the job when a dispute arose with the members of the pile drivers crew, who belong to the carpenters' union, over which group was to remove tops from the concrete pilings, already in place. The office of the AFL at Washington, D. C., ruled that the job was in the jurisdiction of the carpenters.—P. J. P.

Tiskilwa, Ill.—Harry Quick of Geo. W. Quick & Sons addressed the veterans in training for grain elevator managers in their recent session held under auspices of the Illinois Country Grain & Feed Institute, his subject dealing with the layout and design of grain elevators and the odd troubles that might confront them in operation of the plant. His talk was followed by a question forum. Mr. Quick reported a very interesting meeting and stated he believed the grain trade will have a group of fine elevator operators out of the class.

Decatur, Ill.—The A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. has announced plans for a \$15,000,000 modernization and expansion program at its local corn refining plant. A. E. Staley, Jr., president, said the major expenditure will be on increasing processing capacity. This program will include installation of much new corn processing machinery. The plant's corn grind capacity will be increased from 50,000 bus. to 75,000 bus. Most of the increased capacity of the corn refinery will be utilized to manufacture sweetose, an extra sweet sirup made by a patented dual conversion process involving the use of enzymes. Special starches for use in the textile, paper and other industries will be manufactured in the remainder of the additional space. Mr. Staley stated that the plant's capacity could be increased while war deferred improvements were being made and at a cost of between \$3,000,000 and \$6,000,000 below that of a new 25,000-bu. plant.

Bloomington, Ill.—George H. Iftner, formerly of Pekin and serving there for eight years as Tazewell County farm adviser, has been appointed manager of the Illinois Grain Terminal Co., recently organized grain marketing affiliate of Illinois farm bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n. Iftner since 1942, when he left his position at Pekin, has served as director of grain marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n. Three river terminals recently were formed. They are: The Prairie Grain Co., to serve producers in LaSalle, Lee, Marshall-Putnam, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Woodford and Bureau Counties, having river elevators and barge service on the Illinois River; the Havana River Grain Co., with headquarters in Havana, to serve farm bureau elevators in Fulton, Schuyler, McDonough, Mason, Cass, Menard and Logan Counties; Western Illinois Grain Co., to provide river barge service on the Mississippi for farm bureau grain co-operatives in Hancock, McDonald, Warren and Henderson Counties.—P. J. P.

KILN DRIED WHITE & YELLOW CORN

QUALITY OATS

CAR OR TRUCK LOTS

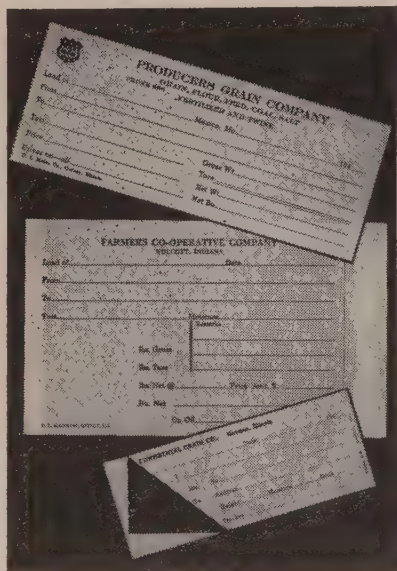
CHARLES W. REEVES GRAIN CO.

Milford, Illinois

Elevators, Stockland, Ill.; Freeland Park, Ind.

PHONE MILFORD 13

We Operate Our Own Transport Trucks.



SCALE TICKETS

FOR EVERY TYPE OF SCALE

HOWE • FAIRBANKS • WINSLOW

- CARBONIZED TICKETS
- DUPLICATING BOOKS
- SPIRAL BOUND
- PRINTOMATIC TICKETS ..

PROMPT SERVICE

WRITE US FOR
SAMPLES AND PRICES

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

DOUGLAS L. MAINS CO.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS

Clinton, Ill.—The DeWitt County Co-op. Grain Co. has obtained two carloads of airplane landing mat surplus war goods stored at Kankakee for building temporary corn cribs, Sam Bane, manager, announced.

Andres Station (Peotone p. o.), Ill.—The Andres-Wilton Grain Co. is now using its two new 25x60 ft. circular concrete grain storage bins with a capacity of 41,760 bus. of grain, built by J. E. Reeser & Son.

Decatur, Ill.—Niel A. Young, soybean division superintendent at the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. plant, was burned fatally and four other men were severely burned in a fire and explosion at the company's Elevator A recently. A choke-up in the elevator boot stopped the belt while the head-pulley continued to run, the friction between belt and pulley causing a fire that a few minutes later was followed by an explosion in the elevator legs. Mr. Young had just entered the building to investigate the fire when the explosion occurred. Walter Koshinski, millwright, assisting company firemen; Creed Jackson, plant protection; Clifford Taylor, a sweeper, and Chas. Bruner, a tripper operator, were the others injured and burned. Emergency treatment and plasma were administered Young and Koshinski, in critical condition, in the company's first aid hospital, Mr. Young dying four days later. Repairs were made at the plant by company workers, returning the elevator to running order within 16 hours from time of the fire.

CHICAGO NOTES

Sheldon W. Vanzwell and Burt W. Marx, Jr., the latter associated with Clement, Curtis & Co., were elected to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

The 7-story main unit of the Northwestern Yeast Co.'s plant at 1750 N. Ashland Ave. was sold at auction to Geo. Kurtzon, head of the Garden City Plating & Mfg. Co., for \$342,500.

Chicago Board of Trade members voted Nov. 25 in favor of resumption of the schedule of differentials on wheat and oats futures which had been in effect prior to the period when the O.P.A. had imposed ceilings on the various spot grains.

Directors of the Board of Trade authorized the resumption of trading in the July, 1947, oat future, effective Monday, Dec. 2, 1946. The differentials which will be applicable will be in line with the decision of the membership at the recent vote.

Jos. M. Daniel, not a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, has been ruled off the contract exchanges for 60 days by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture suspending his registration as a futures commission merchant for having violated the regulation requiring a record to be kept of confirmations sent customers and requiring customers' margin to be kept separate.

Fire that broke out in the two upper floors of the C. & N. W. Terminal Elevator operated by Cargill, Inc., the morning of Nov. 23, caused about \$6,000 damage to a number of driers in which corn was being processed. The 10,000,000-bu. elevator, located at 122d St. and Torrence Ave. contained considerable grain but was not filled, officials of the company stated.

INDIANA

DeMotte, Ind.—Konovsky's Elevator has been repainted in aluminum, making a very attractive appearance.—A. E. L.

Franklin, Ind.—Harold Shirley is building a grain storage elevator south of here on U. S. Highway 31, to be used for ear corn storage.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Mt. Vernon Milling Co. is erecting steel work and screening at its cob burner that was damaged by fire recently.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Mt. Vernon Milling Co. operated its plant Nov. 22 on a fuel mixture of coal and corn cobs. Manager Nelson F. Kelley ordered the mix when he found his supply of coal would last only ten days.—P. J. P.

Bourbon, Ind.—The Bourbon Elvtr. Co., Inc., will install a new hammer mill and power wiring; a new aluminum paint job is now under way.—A. E. L.

Tillmans (Monroeville R. F. D. 2), Ind.—Burglars broke into the Allen County Elevator recently, broke open the safe and escaped with \$102.36 in cash and a check.—A. E. L.

Urbana, Ind.—Myron E. Beesley is new manager of the Mutual Grain Co.'s elevator. He was one of several who took the country grain elevator business course at Purdue University last spring.

LaPorte, Ind.—The LaPorte County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n is increasing its capital stock to 2,000 shares preferred of \$25 par value and 90,000 shares of common stock at \$5 par value.—P. J. P.

Mt. Etna (Huntington, R. F. D. 7), Ind.—Clarence Buzzard purchased the feed mill of M. G. Smyth; Mr. Smyth is now located at Lagro, where he recently bought the Lagro Equity Elevator.—A. E. L.

Lebanon, Ind.—The Lebanon Grain Co.'s elevator was sold recently to David Hiatt, Cayuga, who will take over the business Dec. 1. Buren Crane and Jewell Kincaid have been operating it in partnership.

Vincennes, Ind.—Ray B. Bowden, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. and the National Grain Trade Council, was guest speaker at the Vincennes Chamber of Commerce banquet Nov. 13.

Boonville, Ind.—The Warrick County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, formerly the Boonville Mills, will buy or lease an additional elevator, needed to take care of the bumper corn and soybean crop in Warrick County.—W. B. C.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Many wagons with corn are lined up daily in front of the Mt. Vernon Milling Co. The corn is bought and dried at the mill. An average of 7,000 bus. is being ground daily, according to Nelson Kelley, general manager.—W. B. C.

North Hayden (Lowell, R. F. D. 3), Ind.—The Gleaners & Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has completed new power wiring. The cob and dust house has been replaced with a blower which conveys cobs and dust to a burner 200 ft. from the elevator.—A. E. L.

Kendallville, Ind.—William Martin of Avilla has purchased the Fyke Milling Co. plant and will take possession Dec. 1. Homer Fyke has operated the mill since 1936, and the Fyke family has operated the business for the past 20 years. Mr. Martin has been in the milling business for several years and manufactures concentrates.

Bunker Hill, Ind.—Russel Brown of Carlos, Ind., has purchased the Briscoe Grain & Seed Co. elevator. He will move his family here in the near future. Mr. Brown formerly was manager of the Farmers Grain Co., Inc., at Carlos City. J. W. Briscoe, the former owner, is retiring to his home at Greenville, Ind. The sale was concluded by the Mid-West Business Exchange.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Central Soya Co. announced a record net profit of \$2,730,856, or \$4.14 each on 659,950 capital shares, for the year of Sept. 30, compared with \$1,036,892, or \$1.57 a share on presently outstanding shares earned in preceding year. Net sales increased 14 per cent to new high of \$62,703,201 from \$54,863,755 the year before. Net working capital on Sept. 30 last was \$9,408,617 compared with \$6,814,394.—P. J. P.

Andrews, Ind.—The Andrews Elevator, Inc., has purchased the local elevator formerly operated by Mel Collier as the Collier Elvtr. & Feed Mill and has taken possession of the business. Grain, feed, coal, seed and fertilizer will be handled with grinding a specialty. Three trucks will be operated in connection with the business. Andrews Elevator, Inc., was incorporated recently with 500 shares of \$100 p. v.; incorporators, Arnold Spencer, Margaret Spencer, Boyd A. Park and Esther Park.

Shideler (Eaton, R. F. D. 1), Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. has installed a new grain and corn cleaner and a new electric man lift.—A. E. L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Early in January the Indiana Legislature will get under way. Many new bills will be introduced by the administration to find new methods of securing more revenue. Your Association will be right in there opposing any and all increases in taxes detrimental to our interests, particularly if any increase in gross income tax is proposed.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Packerton (Claypool R. F. D.), Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was entered and \$700 stolen from the office safe which the thieves hammered open the night of Nov. 19. Earl Beigh, manager, discovered the robbery when he opened for business the following morning. The safe had been turned over and the lock and handle knocked off. Checks were not taken. Entrance to the elevator was gained by prying open a rear window.—A. E. L.

Seymour, Ind.—The Town Hall meeting held here Nov. 13 under auspices of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce and the Seymour Chamber of Commerce working with Jackson County Farm Bureau and county agricultural agent was addressed by Ray B. Bowden, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n and executive vice-pres. of the National Grain Trade Council. He described grain exchanges as a most efficient and less expensive way to provide greater distribution of farm surpluses, and explained the importance of this type of free enterprise in our national economy.—P. J. P.

Hammond, Ind.—The cupola of the feed mill operated under lease by Farm Bureau Milling Co. was gutted by fire recently, the loss estimated at \$60,000 in damaged machinery and mill contents. An overheated bearing is believed to have caused the blaze. Fred Green, manager, stated it is hoped to have the repairs made by Dec. 1. To make up for the temporary slowing down of production here, the output of the association's mill at Lafayette has been increased. Indiana Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n recently purchased the mill by buying a majority of the stock of Chapin & Co., the long-time owner.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana State Chamber of Commerce held a series of six Town Hall farmer and urban businessman meetings thru-out the state this month. Ray B. Bowden, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n and executive vice chairman of the National Grain Trade Council, Washington, D. C., spoke at Seymour Nov. 12, Vincennes, Nov. 13 and Elkhart, Nov. 14. Harry Schaack, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, spoke at Greencastle on Nov. 18 and Connersville Nov. 20; Samuel D. Jackson of Ft. Wayne, former governor of the National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges, at Wabash Nov. 19. Several of the meetings were preceded by a dinner. Attendance at the meetings was excellent and the method of operation of the cash and future markets was fully explained and many questions were answered.

IOWA

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa Feed Co. has been incorporated; capital \$200,000; pres., C. M. Stormes; sec'y, C. F. Swanson.

Kirkman, Ia.—The Fred Ruhs' elevator is being remodeled. A new hoist is being installed and the driveway is being widened.

Malvern, Ia.—The Good Grain & Implement Co. has completed construction of a 12x12x48 ft. crib for storing popcorn and installation of a new lift and buckets in its elevator.

Eldora, Ia.—Wm. Monroe has purchased the feed and produce business of Joe B. Smith and has taken possession. Mr. Smith has accepted a position as sales manager for Foxbuilt Seed Co.

Wellsburg, Ia.—The Potgeter Grain Co. will install a new corn drier at its elevator. The feed house west of the large warehouse will be moved out and the drier will be set up there.

Audubon, Ia.—The Nishna Milling Co.'s new alfalfa dehydrating plant is in operation with Fred Kraschel as active manager. Fred is a partner with his father, Nels G. Kraschel, in the business.

Dysart, Ia.—Mark Thornburg, Des Moines, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, was the speaker the evening of Nov. 21 at the annual Fall Mixer sponsored annually by the Dysart Commercial Club.

New London, Ia.—Wes Shipley, for many years with the New London Farmers Elevator, has opened a feed store of his own, to be known as the Cash Feed Store. He will carry a full line of livestock and poultry feeds.

Fertile, Ia.—Harley Ouwerson, proprietor of the Fertile Valley Hatchery, is enlarging his building 52x20 ft., giving him plenty of room for his grinding of feed for the many thousands of chicks he hatches each season.—A. G. T.

Chester, Ia.—Herman Wolf, owner of Wolf Feed Mill at Greene, Ia., has purchased the Chester Feed Mill, effective Dec. 1, and has placed his son, Willard, in charge as operator. The mill was owned and operated by Albert Leslie for nearly 15 years.

Elkader, Ia.—L. C. Lenth, for 31 years in business here and who owned and operated a feed, grain and coal business here and an elevator at Farmersburg, is retiring from active business here to devote his entire attention to raising purebred Holstein cattle.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—A \$100,000 animal rendering plant will be built here soon for the purpose of turning out meat scraps, one of the protein concentrates used in open formula feeds, according to Howard A. Cowden, president of the Consumers Co-operative Ass'n. Construction will begin as soon as C. P. A. approval is received.—G. M. H.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Geo. Patramanis, 50, was fatally injured Nov. 20 at the Penick & Ford, Ltd.'s plant when the belt of a manlift he was riding broke and he was dropped to the floor. There were no witnesses to the accident, but employees found him later and he died while being removed to a hospital. His skull had been fractured.—A. G. T.

Burchinal, Ia.—Mervin Wood, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co., recently returned from a fishing trip to Canada. He reported he caught two muskies, one weighing 44 lbs., the other 36 lbs., while fishing for lake trout. After this experience he feels he can really handle grain.—A. G. T.

Washington, Ia.—C. C. Robinson of Brighton, Ia., has joined his father, Wayne Robinson, local resident who represents the Iowa Feed Co. of Des Moines in southeastern Iowa and central western Illinois. He will be road salesman in the Iowa section of his father's territory.

Seney (LeMars p. o.), Ia.—Jake Mulder has sold his elevator, which has been closed for several years, to the Iowa Grain Co., and the elevator has been opened for business. John Hartog formerly operated the plant. The new owner will buy grain and carry on a customary elevator business.

Dallas Center, Ia.—Richard Amidon is new manager of the Farmers Elevator. He will take over his duties there Dec. 1. Amidon has been employed by the Farmers Elevator at Clarion for the past 8 years with the exception of three and one half years in the U. S. Navy. Since his return from service he has been grain buyer for the Clarion elevator.

Oelwein, Ia.—Ralph Sprague has sold his feed and elevator business to Robert Dove and Laverne Steffen. They will take over Jan. 2. Mr. Sprague will retain his machinery franchise and will also maintain his home appliances, milking machines and bottled gas business. He will operate from his present office and the new owners will acquire the elevator, feed storage and corn drier building. They will maintain their offices in the elevator until spring, when a storage building and office will be erected.—A. G. T.

Muscatine, Ia.—Announcement is made of the appointment of William F. Schafenacker as assistant manager of Mississippi Valley Grain & Feed Co. by Otis W. Joiner, acting manager. Schafenacker comes to his present position from Grain Processing Corp. of Muscatine, where he has been a member of the staff since his return from over three years of service in the U. S. Army. Previous to his army service he was employed by the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. His home was originally at Ft. Wayne, Ind. He is a graduate of Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.

Specify

THE "HAMMOND" Line

It's the Tops—IN BUCKETS—CONVEYORS—HANGERS—BOX ENDS—END THRUSTS AND ACCESSORIES



HELCOID
SECTIONAL FLIGHT



STREAMLINED HANGERS
Hammond Hangers offer minimum obstruction to flow of materials, also eliminate clogging.



"NU-HY"
The bucket that offers highest efficiency in elevating granular materials. Guaranteed to increase capacities up to 100%.



"NU-TYPE"
Nothing like it for elevating soft stocks or sticky material. Doesn't pack. Discharges clean.



"SALEM"
Long a favorite, still a leader. Manufactured in standard and heavy gauges to handle all types of materials.



The "Ace" Anti-Friction Counter-Shaft Box End.
A revolutionary improvement in Screw Conveyor Drives.

Screw Conveyor Corporation

702 HOFFMAN ST. HAMMOND, IND.
ENGINEERS HAMMOND MANUFACTURERS
TRADE MARK REG. PRODUCTS U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Irwin, Ia.—Fred Ruhs writes: "After being in the grain business 50 years I have turned my business here and at Kirkman over to my son, Marvin Ruhs." Mr. Ruhs started in the elevator business at Ross, Ia., running the elevator there for 10 years for A. J. Leake of Audubon. He went to Botna, Ia., and operated the elevator there for the Updike Grain Co. for 10 years, after which he bought the elevators at Botna and Irwin, going into business for his own account. Later he sold the Botna elevator and bought the Kirkman elevator, continuing in business there and here until the present time.

Fairfield, Ia.—The first floor at the Fairfield Feed Co.'s mill buckled the morning of Nov. 8, tumbling 30 tons of feed into the basement. Floyd Speer, employee at the mill, and members of a construction crew who had been pouring cement in the basement, narrowly escaped injury when they left the basement a few minutes before the cave-in. The crash occurred just after the 30 tons of feed had been placed in the building, which is a new structure not yet completed. Workmen were in another part of the plant installing new machinery at the time. John E. Jackson, who with his son operates the plant, stated repairs will be made as soon as materials are available.

KANSAS

Everest, Kan.—The storage room being built here for the F. H. Geiger Grain & Feed elevator is nearing completion.—P. J. P.

Concordia, Kan.—The Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. will install a new cob burner, work to begin as soon as materials can be obtained.

Wilson, Kan.—Arthur C. Soukop, operator of the Soukop Grain Co., was married recently to Miss Berna Dean Weber.—G. M. H.

Brewster, Kan.—The C. P. A. recently gave approval to the Farmer's Co-operative Ass'n for erection of a \$3,010 elevator scale house.—G. M. H.

Weskin, Kan.—Melvin F. Glad recently received C. P. A. approval for the building of a \$4,000 feed and seed processing and storage plant.—G. M. H.

Burrton, Kan.—Burglars broke into the Gilbert Hensley Feed Store recently, gaining entrance by breaking glass in a rear door. Nothing of value was taken.—G. M. H.

Independence, Kan.—Walter H. Payne, 74, who for many years operated a grain business here, died recently at Wichita, where he had made his home since his retirement several years ago.

Wellington, Kan.—Floyd B. Ross, formerly of Sterling, Kan., where he was in the banking business for 26 years, resigned from his position there to take over duties as vice-pres. of the Hunter Milling Co.—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—Dr. John A. Shellenberger, head of the milling industry department of Kansas State College, has returned to the campus after serving in Peru since early July as consultant on milling and baking in the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

Sharon Springs, Kan.—Victor Ochs, of Russell, Kan., where he has been in the grain business for 15 years, will build a 100,000-bu. elevator here, work to start on the office building and scales about Dec. 15. The new business is to be known as the Wallace County Grain Co. The elevator will be built of concrete and steel and will be erected by Chalmers & Borton. Mr. Ochs will supervise the work and will be manager of the company when the elevator is completed.—G. M. H.

Coldwater, Kan.—The Comanche Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. will build an elevator costing about \$80,000. This project, which will get under way soon, was recently approved by the C. P. A.—G. M. H.

Smith Center, Kan.—Swift's Produce Station, which has been managed since 1922 by Al Stepp, veteran produce man, is now under the management of Leonard Sturdevant, long employed at the station.—G. M. H.

Coffeyville, Kan.—J. D. Armstrong, vice-pres. of the Nutrena Mills, Inc., and manager of the Coffeyville division the past two years, will be transferred soon to Kansas City as manager of that division. He is being replaced here by R. S. Greenlee, who has been manager at Wichita Falls, Tex.—G. M. H.

Lyndon, Kan.—The annual corn and hay show was held here in the McDaniel Hardware Store on Nov. 21, 22 and 23, by the Lyndon Chapter of the Future Farmers of America, the Lyndon high school. This event was sponsored by the Lyndon Commercial Club and the Osage County Commissioners.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Just because the grain, feed and seed trades now are free from governmental controls which have shackled them for many months, let us not lose interest in what transpires in Washington or in Topeka either, since 1947 will be Legislature year in Kansas.—O. E. Case, sec'y, Kansas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Norton, Kan.—The pouring of concrete for the foundation of a large new elevator for the Ralph Reich Grain Co. was finished recently here. The new addition will have approximately 30,000 bus. capacity and will consist of eight separate bins. It will be 20x20x40 ft. and will provide total storage space for 42,000 bus. The structure will be of frame, steel covered.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—W. T. Macauley, veteran grain man who has been executive sec'y of the Hutchinson Board of Trade, has been forced to resign from the position because of ill health. He is in a critical condition at his home after several weeks in a hospital. M. W. Urban, in recent years connected with Forbes Bros., feed mixers and corn millers of Topeka, has been named to succeed Mr. Macauley.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Radio Station KWBW (dial 1450), Hutchinson's NBC Radio Station, broadcasting more market service from the Hutchinson Board of Trade, will broadcast on the following time: Monday thru Friday: 9:35 a. m., 12:35 p. m., 1:25 p. m. On Saturday: 9:35 a. m., 12:35 p. m. George Alden will be the market reporter. Broadcasting will be direct from the Board of Trade floor.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Instead of grain being sold in the Hutchinson market these days, buyers are grabbing box cars—and how! Premiums on wheat have doubled during the first part of November, and it has not been on account of a desire for the grain that has caused this jump. So acute has been the box car shortage that buyers bid up premiums several cents in order to get a sound box car.—G. M. H.

LaCrosse, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Mercantile & Elvtr. Co. plans to build a 100,000-bu. grain elevator, according to Thomas Basgall, manager. The C. P. A. recently granted approval of the project which will get under way soon. Chalmers & Borton have the contract for the reinforced concrete structure, which will be built on a site west of Main St. and on the north side of the track, which recently was purchased by the firm.—G. M. H.

Salina, Kan.—A. R. Coleman, Mankato, Minn., formerly sales manager of the Weber Flour Mills here, died Nov. 15.—G. M. H.

Wichita, Kan.—At the recent election of officers for the coming year, the Pioneer Section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists named Eldon Smurr, Newton, chairman; G. W. Schiller, Wellington, vice chairman; Paul Logue, St. Louis, vice chairman of the agriculture and food division.

Fort Scott, Kan.—Goodlander Mills Co. has awarded contract to Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. for construction of a headhouse to replace the one that burned last August. It will be of reinforced concrete with additional storage to bring the total storage to 250,000 bus. In addition a modern dust collection system and sprinkler system equipment are being installed in the mill, which has output of 2,000 cwt. daily, and in the mixed feed plant. Flour Mills of America, Inc., of which Goodlander Mills Co. is a subsidiary, also is planning additional storage construction and enlargements at other of its plants, including more grain elevator capacity on which work will be started soon.

McPherson, Kan.—The first unit of its kind in the United States, that of the new dehydration unit at the plant of the Upland Alfalfa Mills, Inc., was completed recently and has gone through its preliminary test. J. J. Depp, dehydrator engineer who designed and patented the local type of dehydration unit, conducted and supervised the tests. The initial test was concerned primarily with the quality of the meal to be produced. Tests indicated that the meal produced was both soot and ash free. Elimination of soot is considered a major problem in the dehydration industry. This unit is known as the Simplex Dehydration Unit, and differs from the conventional process in that no revolving drum is used and drying temperatures are considerably lower than that normally used. Loren Sibley, manager, explained.—G. M. H.

Pratt, Kan.—Pratt Equity Exchange will build a 150,000-bu. concrete elevator on the A.T.&S.F. R. R. in the south part of town. The elevator will consist of six 16-ft. tanks (I.D.) 120-ft. high with 12 intersecting and overhead bins. The elevator will have the cross-workroom pattern with driveway thru the center. Equipment will include four 500-bu. per hour legs using 12 x 6 Nu-Hy Cups, Ehrsam Head Drive and 25 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse motor, 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, Ehrsam 7.5 h.p. Overhead Truck Lift and electric manlift. The elevator will have a dust control system and all of the latest conveniences to make it a modern up-to-date elevator. Pratt Equity now operates local elevators on the C.R.I.&P. R. R. which have a capacity of 150,000 bus. When the new unit is completed they will have storage space for 300,000 bus. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Hays, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has contracted with Chalmers & Borton for construction of its 200,000-bu. reinforced concrete grain elevator. Work will start about mid December and all efforts will be made to have the elevator completed by June, 1947. The elevator will consist of 9 tanks 120-ft. high with 12 overhead and intervening bins. The elevator will be of the cross-workroom type with driveway through center. Equipment will include two 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scales, one 5,000-bu. per hour leg using 12 x 6 Nu-Hy Cups on a 14-in. belt. The leg will be driven by a 30-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor thru a 30-h.p. Ehrsam Head Drive. All spouting and leg casings will be of sheet metal with angle iron connections. A 2 h.p. electric manlift will be provided and will extend from workroom floor to cupola floor. Two dump sinks will be provided of 1,600-bu. capacity each. Grain will be dumped by a 7.5-h.p. Ehrsam Overhead Truck Lift thru 9 x 5-ft. grates placed in the driveway floor. The lower end of the loading-out spout will be provided with two 8-in. flexible spouts so that both ends of the car may be loaded at the same time.

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

CONSIGNMENTS

SERVICE

GRAIN MERCHANTS

SATISFACTION

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—A 450,000-bu. grain elevator will be constructed by the Indiana Grain Co-operative, Inc., at the cost of \$500,000, an addition to the local plant, increasing storage capacity to 1,000,000 bus., Frank G. Rankin, manager, announced. The new addition will be used for blending, mixing and cleaning grain for distilleries and mills. Construction will start soon after Jan. 1, the contract having been let to the G. T. Burrell Co. A 150,000-bu. "holdover" elevator also will be built at Preston and the river in the near future to expand waterway shipments, Mr. Rankin stated. Indiana Grain Co-operative, Inc., representing 64 Indiana farm bureau associations, has headquarters at Indianapolis.—A. W. W.

MICHIGAN

Elkton, Mich.—The Elkton Elvtr. Co. has installed a new electric eye scale for use in the company's bean bagging room.

Elwell, Mich.—Economy Mills of Elwell announced a change in name from People's Elvtr. Co. Ward W. Bronson is manager of the feed plant.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—East Paris Feed Mill and store at Paris Ave., S. E., and the Beltline, have been sold by Thomas Huttema to Arle Mattysse of Jenison.

Auburn, Mich.—Jas. B. Sullivan, 45, owner and operator of the Auburn Bean & Grain Elevator and president of the Auburn State Savings Bank, died recently.

Marcellus, Mich.—The local Four County Co-op. Ass'n grain elevator is completing installation of new and enlarged grinding and elevating machinery and repairs.

Delwin, Mich.—The Tooley Bean & Grain Co.'s garage burned recently. A truck owned by the company and loaded with grain was destroyed in the fire. Loss was estimated at about \$4,000.

MINNESOTA

Wabasso, Minn.—The Goblirsch Elevator has installed a corn drier.

Champlin, Minn.—Roy Goodrich, 60, owner of a local feed mill, died Nov. 6.

Seaforth, Minn.—The Farmers Grain Co. has installed a new 40 ft. scale and a new mixer and reconstructed its driveway.

St. Paul, Minn.—The ninth annual stockholders meeting of Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n will be held here on Dec. 10, 11 and 12.

Winona, Minn.—Lawrence H. Sandleman has purchased the interest of his partner, A. L. Kitt, in the Winona Flour & Feed Co. and now is sole owner of the business.

Duluth, Minn.—Edw. D. Elliott, Duluth, with the Occident Elevator division of Russell Miller Milling Co., recently was elected to membership in the Duluth Board of Trade.—F. G. C.

Murdock, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is considering installation of a corn drier and addition of storage space to the present plant. At the recent annual meeting a gross profit of more than \$16,000 on grain handled, and a total gross profit of \$20,444.20 was reported. Net trading profit was \$7,826.18.

Luverne, Minn.—Phalen & Halverson Grain & Feed Co. is the new name of the former E. A. Brown Co., Inc.'s elevator. The Brown Co. leased the elevator to Joe Phalen and Earl Halverson who took possession Nov. 1. T. T. Haugen, manager of the elevator for 15 years, will remain on the job for some time after which he plans to retire.

Duluth, Minn.—Spot trade in the Duluth market is on a thin order with steady demand for wheat causing premiums to be boosted gradually into new high levels. Oats are in demand at good prices, also barley. There is little or no flax coming in for sale. Good volume is being received here from outside for lake shipment by outside parties.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota will hold its annual convention here Dec. 3, 4 and 5 at the Nicollet Hotel.

Phillip W. Pillsbury, president of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., announced purchase of the 13-story Metropolitan office building on the southwest corner of Second Ave., So. and Sixth St., as permanent headquarters for the company.

Wm. Bailey Ireys, 71, grain buyer for the Russell Miller Milling Co. from 1912 until his retirement three years ago, died Nov. 21 after a long illness. For many years he was a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has reported net profit for the September quarter of \$2,510,756, equal to \$1.53 each on 1,634,749 capital shares now outstanding. This compares with \$796,360, or 48c a share, for the similar three months of 1945. Capital stock was split three-for-one in August, 1945.

Earl G. Collins, 48, was fatally injured in a fall from a man-lift at the Russell-Miller Milling Co.'s "B" mill Nov. 8, where he was employed. He was found near the man-lift on the second floor while his lunch box and clothing were found on the fourth floor. The county coroner reported he had suffered a hemorrhage, crushed chest and broken back in the fall. H. H. Olsby, superintendent for the company, said there is a possibility the man may have had a heart attack as he was about to board the lift.

MISSOURI

Waverly, Mo.—Ralph Leech is new manager for Sargent Mills, Inc. He has moved his family here from Omaha, Neb.

Farmington, Mo.—The arm of Ben Schidler, an employee of the Giessing Milling Co., was badly mangled and he also was bruised on the face when his sleeve caught in the gears of machinery. He was taken to the Ironton Hospital.—P. J. P.

Carthage, Mo.—Henry S. Cowgill, 69, head of the Cowgill Flour Mills, Inc., for many years until he sold the property in 1942 and retired, died of a heart attack at his home Nov. 14. Mr. Cowgill was completing his 40th year as a director of the Western Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. A son, Henry S. Cowgill, Jr., is sales manager of the Amendt Milling Co., Monroe, Mich.

St. Louis, Mo.—Dean McNeal, deputy administrator for price with O. P. A., will continue in that capacity as long as he is needed and then will return to Ralston Purina Co., his former connection.

Joplin, Mo.—Chas. H. Featherston, 73, retired feed mill and feed store owner, died Nov. 12 following an illness of six months. He was a salesman for the Kelso Feed & Seeds Co. prior to failure of his health.—E. W. F.

Jackson, Mo.—Formation of a farm co-operative store, sponsored by those affiliated with the County Farm Bureau, was announced Nov. 16. Articles of incorporation have been filed and it is planned to sell preferred stock at \$25 a share.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Pay Way Feed Mills, Inc., Kansas City, has opened a Pay Way warehouse here, having leased the former Gregory feed warehouse. Donald Hightower, district sales manager for the Pay Way firm, will be in charge of local operations.

Corning, Mo.—The Bentley Grain Co. of Watson, owned by Temple Bentley of Rockport, has purchased the elevators here and at Nishnabotna, Mo., adding to its line of elevators on the Burlington Railroad, which also includes the elevator at Langdon, Mo.—P. J. P.

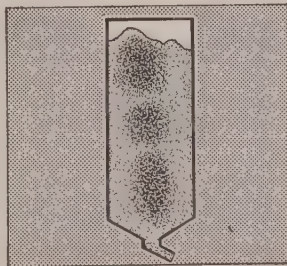
Carrollton, Mo.—The Carrollton Processing Co. has been incorporated by George McDonald, Herman Reimer, H. F. Lock and others with \$100,000 authorized capitalization, to engage in the business of dehydrating and processing alfalfa, beans and other farm commodities.—E. W. F.

Carrollton, Mo.—The Carrollton Processing Co., that was recently incorporated, has purchased an alfalfa processing plant at Bonner Springs, Kan., and will move it to a site three and one-half miles southwest of here, it has been announced by H. F. Lock, president of the company.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Donald W. Kleitsch, Cargill, Inc., was elected president of the St. Louis Grain Club at the annual dinner and election of officers Nov. 12 at the Hotel Statler. R. H. Dean, Ralston Purina Co., was named vice-pres., and Wilbur B. Christian, sec'y-treas. A Parker pen and pencil set was presented to Mr. Christian for his 25 years' service to the club as sec'y and treasurer. Two new members were enrolled, John H. Caldwell, Sr., and Claude Douthett.

GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers
on Treating, Insect and Grain Handling Problems



Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

No. 38 Does cold weather halt insect damage in unturned elevator bins?

No. On the contrary, when cold weather begins to penetrate the outer surfaces of the grain mass, it tends to drive the insects inward where they instinctively "bunch," causing "hot spots." Thus, cold weather—instead of retarding—serves to accelerate insect damage unless the grain is moved regularly or fumigated.

THE Weevil-Cide COMPANY
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Henry H. Cate has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

W. E. McCraith, 57, executive sec'y of the Ass'n of Operative Millers in the Board of Trade building, died Nov. 22 at St. Mary's hospital from complications following an operation two days previously.—G. M. H.

The nominating com'tee to name candidates for major offices of the Kansas City Board of Trade for 1947 was named Nov. 19. E. R. Jensen is chairman; G. A. Johnson, A. D. Thomason, H. G. Stevenson and J. K. Christopher, other members.

Effective Nov. 15, directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade have widened limits on daily fluctuations in prices for Kansas City grain futures. The new limit on wheat is 10c per bushel up or down from the preceding close; corn, 8c; grain sorghums, 15c per cwt.; millfeeds, \$2 per ton.

A Kansas City Board of Trade rule governing commission charges for executing orders for future delivery, adopted in 1942 but suspended during the life of OPA, has been put into effect. The action makes the brokerage charge for non-member buying or selling grain for future delivery \$12.50 per 5,000 bus. instead of \$10. The job lot commission is \$3.50 per 1,000 bus.

The Kansas City Board of Trade has withdrawn from the National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., of which the board has been a member since the association was organized two years ago. The action was taken because of overlapping of activity by the association and the National Grain Trade Council, of which the board is also a member.

A meeting was called here for Nov. 25 to consolidate information from represented industries on grain car shortage to be presented to representatives of the railroads. Interests in large cities were represented by delegations. Grain men outside of large centers, upon request, were represented by O. E. Case, sec'y-treas. of Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, who had been furnished with individual requirements of cars needed for grain and grain products or feeds loading by Jan. 1, also estimates of cars of such grain, grain products or feeds to move from elevators or warehouses prior to next June 1.

NEBRASKA

Hemingford, Neb.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. will build a \$55,000 elevator here, C.P.A. approval having been received.

Blair, Neb.—The Herman Alfalfa Milling Co. has its new alfalfa mill in operation. The first carload of meal was shipped out the first week of November.

Lewellen, Neb.—Carl Beard, well known in grain trade circles of Nebraska, having operated elevators here and at Oshkosh, died recently at Franklin, Ind., after a long illness.

Elgin, Neb.—G. B. Hunter has resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co., and Russell Hoefler, who has assisted Mr. Hunter during past busy seasons, has succeeded him.

David City, Neb.—The Graf Milling Co.'s office was broken into recently and about \$25 in change was stolen from the cash drawer. Entrance was gained by breaking a small window pane.

Murdock, Neb.—The Alfa-Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000; Peter C. Krey of Murdock and Paul J. Garrotto and Oscar T. Doerr of Omaha are incorporators.—P. J. P.

Morrill, Neb.—John R. Jirson Industries is building a 3,000 bu. unloading elevator at South Morrill along the Union Pacific tracks. It will be used for receiving and unloading corn. A power shovel will be installed.

Pawnee City, Neb.—Rex Gifford and Kenneth Winchell have purchased the Kenneth Butterfield and John Fink interests in the Pawnee Alfalfa Mill, effective Nov. 1. L. E. Matthews, who with the other two partners organized the mill last year, retains his interest.

Crete, Neb.—A total of \$500 has been offered for information leading to the arrest of the person or persons who set fire to the Crete Mill Nov. 18. The Saline County commissioners voted an initial reward of \$200 and the Crete Mills added \$300.—P. J. P.

Waverly, Neb.—The Norris Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., has purchased the Johnson Grain Co. The business includes a 27,000-bu. elevator. The Norris Grain Co. recently acquired the entire line of country elevators of the Kansas Elevtr. Co. and now operates 53 country houses.

Schuyler, Neb.—Six hundred tons of baled alfalfa stacked outside of the Alfalfa Milling Co.'s plant one-half mile west of here burned Nov. 21. Firemen could make no progress in arresting the blaze as there was no water at the mill. It is believed the fire was started by a spark from a passing locomotive engine.—P. J. P.

Omaha, Neb.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange Nov. 19, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., R. E. Miller; 1st vice-pres., A. W. Nielsen; 2nd vice-pres., E. L. Cahill; treas., R. M. Scoular. For the 38th consecutive year Frank P. Manchester was appointed by the Board of Directors to serve as sec'y of the Exchange.

Omaha, Neb.—Proposals are under way for a private dock and grain elevator, equipped for handling in-bound and out-bound trade. C. H. Wright, president of the Omaha Grain Exchange, said he did not believe the organization would consider building an elevator on the proposed dock location, but some individual operators were showing interest. The city plan for building a river barge terminal here was narrowly defeated.

Aurora, Neb.—Joe Henderson, Klamath Falls, Ore., who was apprehended in Mason City, Ia., recently, in his signed confession admitted to 21 break-ins in Iowa, 14 in Nebraska and several in Kansas. Among them was that of the Phillips Grain Co. on Sept. 29, when \$135 was taken from the safe. He stated a 16-year-old youth was with him but refused to give his name. Henderson, an ex-convict, escaped from an Oregon institution June 17, 1945.

Edison, Neb.—E. E. Gockley, manager of the Farmers Elevator, was seriously injured Nov. 11 when he was thrown from the trailer hitch on which he was standing when a two-wheel trailer broke loose from a tractor driven by Lawrence Willey. He was taken to the Oxford Hospital in an unconscious condition, where his condition was reported as critical.

NEW ENGLAND

Pittsfield, Mass.—The Goggins Coal Co. has been purchased from Harold F. Goggins by the New England Grain Co. Kenneth C. Wilson will be retained as manager of the firm.

NEW JERSEY

Williamstown, N. J.—Antonio Carino, 64, who was engaged in the feed business since 1918 and founded the firm of A. Carino & Sons, died recently.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—A New York Produce Exchange membership sold Nov. 14 for \$1,800, an increase of \$100 from the preceding reported transaction.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Firemen revived Richard Dudciak, 32, and William Brecht, 39, painters, after they had been overcome while at work on an open tank at the plant of the George J. Meyer Malt & Grain Corp., Nov. 13. The men were using a lacquer-type paint on the inside of the tank when they were overcome.—P. J. P.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A Buffalo chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents was founded Nov. 21 at a luncheon in the Jafco Marine Basin Clubhouse. Supts. John A. Mack of the Standard Elevator, Clarence Goetz of the Concrete-Central Elevator and Henry Bowman of the George J. Meyer Malt & Grain Corp. were instrumental in establishing the local chapter.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Rogers, N. D.—The Farmers Elevtr. & Mercantile Co. was burglarized on Oct. 4.

Crosby, N. D.—The old Crosby flour mill has been dismantled and the building razed.

Ambrose, N. D.—Ivan C. Pederson is the new manager of the Ambrose Farmers Elevtr. Co., succeeding John P. Johnson.

Hong (York p. o.), N. D.—Clifford Murray is new manager of the Hong Farmers Elevtr. Co., succeeding Karl Fruetel, resigned.

Emerado, N. D.—Karl Fruetel, formerly manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. at Hong, is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co.

Frazier, N. D.—Alfonse Malusky, formerly manager of the Farmers Union Elevator Co. here for many years, and traveling representative for the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, died recently.

Kempton, N. D.—The Cargill Elevators' office was destroyed by fire the night of Oct. 31, the blaze starting from a defective chimney. The main elevator, filled with grain, was not damaged. The office will be rebuilt as soon as materials are available, Robt. Fruetel, manager, stated.

OHIO

Toledo, O.—George J. Forrester, of the G. R. Forrester Co., is the proud father of a baby daughter, born Nov. 6.

Bluffton, O.—Elmer L. Diller, 68, former manager and director of the Bluffton Milling Co. for 34 years, died recently of a heart ailment.

Urbana, O.—The Champaign County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n has been given C. P. A. approval for construction here of a \$53,780 grain elevator.



**Economy—
Efficiency
and
Dependability**

IF BUYING OR SELLING

**MILO ★ KAFIR
WHEAT - CORN
OATS - BARLEY**

FIELD SEEDS

Specializing in Milo and Kafir

PHONE—WIRE—WRITE

TRANSIT

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

London, O.—A motor that runs the sheller at the Farm Bureau Elevator recently became overheated and caught fire. The fire department extinguished the blaze, confining damage to the motor.

Ohio City, O.—Pouring of concrete for the new grain elevator, part of the \$1,000,000 improvements at the Holland Pioneer Mills, has started. The old elevator and some of the buildings were destroyed by fire several months ago.

Youngstown, O.—Burglars took more than \$2,000 from the safe of the Albert H. Buehrle Feed Co.'s office Nov. 21. They apparently built a fire in the furnace to keep warm while they knocked off the two combinations from a steel vault.—P. J. P.

Johnstown, O.—The Johnstown Elvtr. Co. is building a 28x30 ft. cement block building on the site of the frame building that burned several weeks ago. N. G. Buxton stated the company has 50 ft. more space upon which it may build an added room later.

Middle Point, O.—H. G. Pollock, sales manager of Pollock Grain Co., who went thru a serious illness last fall and winter, is improving nicely and again enjoying good health. His many friends in the grain trade will be very pleased to receive this news.

Cincinnati, O.—Ralph H. Brown, price executive of Cereals, Feeds and Agricultural Chemicals Price Branch, O. P. A., who was on leave when decontrol of the O. P. A. organization came, has subsequently resigned and is back with the Early & Daniel Co., feed manufacturers and grain dealers.

Ney, O.—John Stout, 35, and Harold Mapes, 35, Ft. Wayne, were each sentenced to serve two terms from 1 to 15 years for burglary and from 1 to 20 years for entering the Ney Co-op. Grain Co.'s office Oct. 2, and taking \$900 from the safe of the Ney Grain Co. They pleaded guilty to the thefts. The sentences run consecutively.

Cincinnati, O.—Directors of Carthage Mills, Inc., announced Nov. 12 a dividend of \$1 per share on common stock for payment Nov. 22 to holders of record Nov. 15. The board also declared regularly quarterly distribution of \$1.50 a share on the A preferred stock and 60c on the B preferred issue, both payable Jan. 2 of record Dec. 13.—P. J. P.

Greenville, O.—G. E. "Boots" O'Brien, vice-pres. and general manager of the O'Brien Milling Co. and active member of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, has been named a member of the National Retail Feed Com'te that will work with Ed. Cherbonnier, feed consultant to the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, by Frank Peavey Heffelfinger, president of the National Ass'n.

Huron, O.—A Negro worker on the new mill of the Eastern States Co-op. Milling Corp. was injured recently when a bucket fell and struck him on the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The 27 124-ft. high bins at the new mill are rapidly nearing completion. The head house, which will be constructed at the south end of the bins, will go up an additional 91 ft., making that section 215 ft. high. The eight-story office building, which will stand just north of the highway, is yet to be constructed.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n included Malcolm McGillard, Hamilton Equipment & Grain Center, S. Solon; Ray Overmyer, Farmers Elvtr. Co., Elmore; John W. Eshelman, Eshelman Grain Co., Derby; Russell Householder, Junction City Hdwe. Co., Junction City; Washington Bowers, Sr., Mel-drim-St. Clair Co., Logan; Bert Eisley, Morrow; Beard's Elevator, Enon; Brant's, Inc., Lebanon; Ohio City Feed Co., Ohio City; Cavett Grain & Feed Co., Van Wert; New Madison Feed Co., New Madison; Greenville Feed Co., Greenville, O.—C. V. Thomas, sec'y.

Kileville, O.—Elton Kile, Country Elevator Com'te Chairman, was elected to the state legislature from Madison County in the Nov. 5 election by a margin of more than 1,600 votes.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Portland, Ore.—Rhys G. Parker has been appointed assistant export manager of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Carl R. Schenker, export manager, announced Nov. 6. Mr. Parker was connected with Terminal Flour Mills for ten years before the war.—P. J. P.

Tacoma, Wash.—Telling how chemistry has improved the standard of living, L. F. Livingston, manager of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.'s extensive service, spoke before the Washington State Dairy Industries meeting in the Winthrop Hotel. He traced the development of the chemical industry over the past quarter of century, showing how its new materials and enterprises have increased more than 10 fold the number of workers making chemical products.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Elizabeth, Pa.—The Elizabeth Milling Co., Inc., has been incorporated by E. T. Schele, Robt. H. Fletcher, Dale W. McMillen, all of Ft. Wayne, Ind., capital stock, 1,000 shares, n.p.v. Incorporation of the new concern is part of an expansion program in the retail feed and implement field by the Central Soya Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind. An elevator and feed mixing plant has been purchased here.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Vermillion, S. D.—The Sioux Alfalfa Meal Co. is building a duplicate unit of the present processing plant, H. G. Moeller, general manager, announced. It is expected the new plant will be ready for the coming season's production.

Midland, S. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator and its contents were destroyed by fire Nov. 14, the loss estimated at \$32,000 by Ralph Doud, manager. Grain loss included about 9,000 bus. of barley and wheat. The elevator had loaded two carloads the day before. Chas. Schofield, night watchman, discovered the blaze, but such headway had been gained that fire fighting equipment was used to save a nearby granary containing 4,000 bus. of grain and coal sheds.



Pacific Grain Co.,
Webster, So. Dak.

SOUTHEAST

Dover, Del.—D. M. Jacobson Co., feed products, filed articles of incorporation, with a capital of 10,000 shares of n. p. v. stock.—P. J. P.

Dillon, S. C.—The Pee Dee Trading Post, Inc., which will deal in farm and other products, has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000. The officers are: L. B. Hyman, pres. and treas.; Cecil Tyler, vice-pres. and sec'y.—P. J. P.

Dagsboro, Del.—The Standard Feed Corporation has been incorporated; capitalization, \$250,000; to deal in stock and poultry feeds. The incorporators are Arthur R. Hudson, Joseph A. Kollock, Sr., and William B. Chandler, Jr., all of Dagsboro.—P. J. P.

Smyrna, Del.—Smyrna Mill, Inc., has been incorporated; capital stock, 500 shares of n.p.v. Its purpose will be to deal in flour and feeds. Its principal office will be located here. The incorporators are Edward J. Bolender of Haverford, Pa., Wilson H. Wilson of Elkton, Md., and Frances A. Evans of Dover.—P. J. P.

TENNESSEE

Newbern, Tenn.—The elevator of the Newbern Grain & Milling Co., which was destroyed by fire recently, will be rebuilt as soon as possible, according to G. Tom Taylor, who owned and operated the former elevator.—P. J. P.

Halls, Tenn.—L. J. Rhodes, 75, who until his retirement had operated the Rhodes Seed & Feed Co. for many years, died Nov. 15 at the Baptist Hospital in Memphis after an illness of about a year. He had been a leading merchant in Halls for 55 years.—P. J. P.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Central Soya Co. of Fort Wayne, Ind., plans to build a processing plant here in the near future. D. W. McMillan, chairman of the firm's board of directors, has been in Memphis discussing the projected plant with local industrial interests.—P. J. P.

TEXAS

Amarillo, Tex.—C. R. Garner Jr. and Roy Haskins have incorporated the Garner Feed Co. with \$5,000 authorized capital.—E. W. F.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The following new members have been enrolled by the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n: Archer Grain Co., Inc., Houston; Caprock Grain Co., Lubbock, Tex.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

For FEED MILLS and ELEVATORS

Consult IBBERSON and save money. Find out what IBBERSON can do for you before building or remodeling. Consultation without obligation. Write for our FREE book.

T. E. IBBERSON COMPANY
Engineers and Contractors. Minneapolis, Minn.

Fort Worth, Tex.—No. 2 grain sorghums in Texas counties have a loan value of \$1.66 cwt. north of and including Runnels and west of and including Palo Pinto and Jack Counties. New Mexico counties \$1.66 and Oklahoma counties range from \$1.68 to \$1.79; 85 per cent of parity is not reflected in this loan, which, however, I cannot explain the discrepancy.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Dallas, Tex.—Louis Schutts recently was made sales manager of the Tex-O-Kan Milling Co., with headquarters here. Mr. Schutts, who started his career as a truck driver, now manages six flour mills. He formerly was with the Burrus Mills & Elvtr. Co., who last year promoted him from Victoria area representative to manager of the family flour sales department in the home office at Fort Worth. Resigning from that position, he assumed his duties with Tex-O-Kan Oct. 1.

McAllen, Tex.—The Citrus By-Products Corp., formed by seven Rio Grande canning companies, has purchased the Southwestern Sugar and Molasses Co. from A. I. Kaplan of New York, N. Y., for \$175,000. Citrus By-Products is building a plant that will have a seasonal output of about 7,000 tons of dehydrated citrus pulp a season, and with the recently purchased plant the seasonal output of the two plants will be around 14,000 tons. All of citrus production of the two plants will be used for stock feed. J. R. St. Clair is president of the company.—H. N.

Downing, Wis.—Mrs. Zelmer has sold the Downing Feed Mill to the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation thru Oct. 31, 1946, had completed 7,625 loans on 15,603,117 bus of 1946 wheat in the amount of \$22,590,557.07. The average amount advanced was \$1,448 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 26,938 loans had been completed on 42,300,068 bus. Loans by states follow:

States of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm Stored (bushels)	Wareh'se Stored (bushels)
California	4	7,862	
Colorado	189	409,701	204,788
Delaware	24		21,796
Idaho	455	440,025	846,882
Illinois	3		1,089
Indiana	7	2,213	764
Iowa	2	627	816
Kansas	659	813,552	321,515
Maryland	107		64,998
Michigan	51	6,501	20,652
Minnesota	197	98,344	85,615
Missouri	23	964	16,085
Montana	243	484,565	194,230
Nebraska	917	1,278,279	416,681
New Jersey	1		858
New Mexico	11	18,435	20,500
North Dakota	1,538	1,334,550	418,585
Ohio	115	9,284	63,433
Oklahoma	105	37,596	68,074
Oregon	33	267,845	1,060,835
Pennsylvania	57	351	18,433
South Dakota	1,531	2,126,314	173,483
Texas	105	129,699	87,569
Utah	138	198,534	129,914
Virginia	1		725
Washington	734	813,406	2,551,531
Wyoming	75	228,458	11,671
TOTAL	7,625	8,802,105	6,801,012

WISCONSIN

Balsam Lake, Wis.—The Balsam Lake feed mill has been purchased by Cloyes Jackson of St. Paul from George Whitner of Clear Lake.

Cadott, Wis.—Malin Clark and James Svoma have sold the feed mill here to Vince Miller of Tilden, a veteran of World War II. The two men had operated the mill since 1931.

Prairie Farm, Wis.—Prairie Farm Feed Mill has been organized; 200 shares, v.p. \$100; to deal in grains, livestock, etc. Knute and Olga Berg and Clifford Bass; F. E. Van Sickie, Barron.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Anton R. Krason was elected a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange. Mr. Krason has been associated with Deutsch & Sickert for the past 25 years, where he started work as a boy.

West Bend, Wis.—A. C. Thiel and John L. Kratz, both of Slinger, have purchased the West Bend Farmers Elvtr. Corp.'s elevator and will take over the business Jan. 2, operating as the West Bend Elevator. The present corporation will liquidate.

Ontario, Wis.—An overheated bearing in the Tillman Elevator Oct. 29 started a fire that burned a small hole in the roof before it was extinguished by several buckets of water. Timely discovery of the blaze by Howard Sullivan prevented heavier damage to the building, recently constructed.

Iola, Wis.—George Clifton celebrated with a grand opening Oct. 28 change of name of his business from Torgerson Feed Mill to Clifton's Feed & Supply. Mr. Clifton bought the business from W. N. Torgerson in August, 1945, and has operated the plant since. He has built a display room and installed in the plant new twin mixers.

A Weak Elevator Spills Its Load

The movement of every new crop of grain to market proves beyond any doubt that some elevators are being loaded beyond their ability to hold and among those collapsing recently was the country elevator and seed warehouse of the Math Barzen Elevator Co. on the N. P. R. R. at Goodridge, Sheridan County, Minn. The plant's load included 8,000 bus. of flaxseed and some other grain, all of which was quickly gathered into trucks and hauled to safe storage. A falling rain soaked some of the grain and all of the shovellers trying to save the plant's contents. Evidently the foundation was not equal to sustaining the load.

EXPELLER REPAIRS

New Stellite Barrel Bars
Worn parts hard-faced

Dependable Service

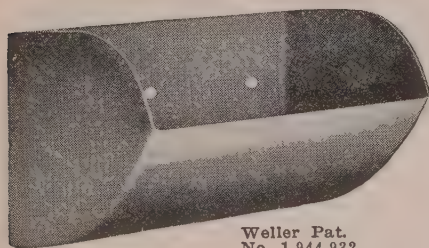
BOWMAN

WELDING & METAL WORKS

Decatur 7, Illinois

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS AND FEED PLANTS

R. R. HOWELL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



Weller Pat.
No. 1,944,932

WHY WAIT UNTIL THE "WELL RUNS DRY?"

Inspected your elevator buckets lately? Look as though they will require replacing, maybe six months or so from now? If so, why not place your order immediately for future delivery . . . rather than wait until the last minute and risk delayed shipments, when the need for new buckets becomes urgent. Send for Form 35. Learn how much increased capacity you can get from your elevator legs with the

CALUMET SUPER CAPACITY ELEVATOR **CUP**

B. I. WELLER CO.

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago 4, Ill.



Collapse of Math Barzen Elevator at Goodridge, Minn.

Corn Loans for 1946

Corn loan rates for the 1946 crop, ranging by counties from \$1.05 to \$1.34 per bushel and averaging \$1.15 nationally, have been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Last year's national average was \$1.01 per bushel, the rates by counties varying from 90 cents to \$1.15. The 1946 rates are based upon 90 per cent of the parity price of corn as of Oct. 1, 1946. Parity on that date was \$1.28 as a national average, as contrasted with \$1.12 at the same time last year.

Corn eligible for loans must grade No. 3 or better, except for moisture content, or No. 4 on test weight only. Corn grading mixed will have a loan value of 2 cents a bushel less.

Any lot of corn which grades "sample" solely on account of stones and/or cinders or which is musty, or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, or cockle burrs, or rodent excreta, will be subject to a discount of one cent per bushel. This one cent will be an additional discount if the corn otherwise grades "sample" due to any of the factors shown in the above schedule. Any lot of corn grading "weevily" will be subject to a discount of one-half cent per bushel. This one-half cent discount will be in addition to any discount otherwise applicable.

Discounts will be determined by the commodity credit corporation for all corn grading sour or heating or otherwise not coming within the classification of this schedule of discounts.

If a lower quality or lesser quantity of corn than that stated in Sec. 1 of the chattel mortgage is delivered by the producer and such lower quality or lesser quantity is due to vermin or conversion by the producer and without the fault or negligence of the producer, a credit value shall be allowed for the number of bushels of corn so lost or damaged equal to the amount of the loan on such corn.

Loans will be available to producers from Dec. 1, 1946, thru July 31, 1947. The loans will be evidenced by notes maturing on demand but not later than Sept. 1, 1947. In recent years, corn loans were available only thru May. During June and July, 1947, loans will be available on both ear and shelled corn.

Corn producers' notes will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum and will be secured by chattel mortgages. Producers may pay off the loans at any time prior to Sept. 1, 1947, or they may voluntarily deliver the collateral in satisfaction of loans on and after that date.

Upon delivery of corn grading higher than No. 3, the producer will be credited with a premium of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per bushel for No. 2 and 1 cent per bushel for No. 1 above the applicable loan rate.

The area covered by the loan program includes the commercial corn producing counties and such other counties where farm storage is feasible as determined by the Department of Agriculture.

The program will be administered in the field by State and County offices of the Production and Marketing Administration.

RICE ceilings were raised Nov. 15 by the O.P.A. on finished rice. The ceiling increases range from 70 cents a hundred pounds on long grains, such as Rexoro, Texas Patna, Bluebonnet, Nira, and Fortuna, to 75 cents a hundred on medium grains, such as Prelude and Edith, and 85 cents a hundred on short grains, including Lady Wright, Blue Rose, Zenith, Early Prolific, Pearl, and others.

Las Cruces, N. M.—One of the state's largest acreages of winter wheat has been planted here following the drought which left much dryland acreage unplanted earlier this year, according to reports from the Department of Agriculture. The winter wheat crop has come up to a good stand due to soil moisture increased by rains during August and September. Some crops were improved by favorable October weather.

—H. N.



Harvest—of Hard Work

ONCE MORE the skill, determination, and plain hard work of the American farmer have overcome every obstacle. With the aid of a favorable season, his efforts have been rewarded with a magnificent harvest.

Now it is the task of the railroads to distribute the harvest as quickly and efficiently as possible. And because only the railroads have the capacity to carry such loads to every part of the country, people have come to rely on them to accomplish such big, difficult jobs.

True, the railroads faced un-

usual obstacles this year. They have not yet been able to overcome the effects of wartime service upon their car supply—especially the boxcars required for most farm products. But they have ordered more cars, which are being built as fast as shortages of materials and production difficulties permit.

Every available boxcar is being worked to the limit. And the same skill, ingenuity, and good old-fashioned sweat with which the railroads handled the immense wartime loads are being used to move this harvest.

ASSOCIATION OF

AMERICAN RAILROADS

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ALL AMERICA

Field Seeds

ATCHISON, KAN.—The F. A. Mangelsdorf Seed Co. is remodeling its office.

LESUEUR, MINN.—Otto Hornemann has purchased the Truwe Feed & Seed Store.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Arthur Bowman of the Portland Seed Co. died Oct. 6 of a heart attack.

GRINNELL, IA.—The Ahrens Hybrid Seed Corn Co. has completed a corn drying plant at a cost of \$33,000.

MCDONOUGH, GA.—T. E. Hammock has purchased the interest of W. H. Austin in the seed store of Austin & Hammock.

AROMA PARK, ILL.—The Lowe Seed Co., established 13 years ago by L. L. Lowe, has been incorporated with Terrell Fields as sec'y.

THOMASVILLE, GA.—The Milligan-Stringer Drug & Seed Store has purchased the seed business of Claude Rountree, postmaster.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Selected growers will receive for planting next spring 1,500 bus. of a new and hardy rust resistant variety of oats developed by the Dominion Research Laboratory. The strain is as yet unnamed.

FARGO, N. D.—Vern Jacobs has been employed as sales representative and buyer for the W. H. Magill Seed Co. For several years he assisted his father, M. O. Jacobs, in operating the Marion Equity Elevator Co., at Marion.

COLUMBIA, MO.—The Missouri State Seed Show and Good Seed short course will be held in Columbia Dec. 27 and 28 under the sponsorship of the Missouri College of Agriculture and the Missouri Seed Improvement Ass'n.—P. J. P.

ARCOLA, ILL.—Thieves broke into the George L. Pfeffer Seed Store in Arcola Nov. 11, and altho the safe was opened by the thieves, nothing was taken as far as could be ascertained. Burned matches were scattered over the floor. They gained an entrance by breaking a window in the rear of the building.—P. J. P.



37 years experience producing high yielding seed corn Processed in the largest seed corn plant in the world, with the best equipment we can buy.

Kelly's High Yielding Hybrid Seed Corn \$4.00 to \$9.00 bushel. Write for new catalogue. Special jobber's offer to large buyers.

KELLY SEED CO.

Peoria, Ill.

San Jose, Ill.

**WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF
FIELD SEEDS
GEO. P. SEXAUER & SON
Brookings, So. Dak. Des Moines, Ia.**

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO., Inc.
ST. LOUIS 4, MISSOURI

Buyers and sellers of

Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

AMES, IA.—Iowa State college scientists working at the Iowa State college research center at Antigua, Guatemala, believe they have found a strain of corn which shows great promise of being resistant to the corn rootworm and other pests.—A. T.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—Thirteen laboratory workers and representatives of seed firms are enrolled in a semi-annual seed testing and identification course at the state seed laboratory at Kansas State College. Covered in the course is work making germination and purity analysis tests on all farm crops.—G. M. H.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—The new Benton oats of superior adaptation for direct combining, and higher in quality, yielding ability, and disease resistance than older varieties are in strong demand thruout the corn belt. Indiana farmers desiring to plant them next spring are urged to reserve seed with certified seed growers at once as supplies are rapidly becoming exhausted.

AMES, IA.—In view of the short supply of bromegrass seed this fall, the Iowa farmer, who already has made his seeding is fortunate, says M. L. Peterson, Iowa State college agronomist. Nebraska, which furnishes a large part of Iowa's seed, reports a seed crop far below previous years. And the national crop is only 5½ million pounds compared with 12 million pounds last year.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—More than 125 leading flax agronomists from various sections of the United States held a two days' conference of the Flax Institute of the United States at the Nicollet Hotel Nov. 14 and 15. Dean H. L. Walster of the North Dakota Agricultural College presided at the business meeting and welcomed the guests, several of whom were from Canada.—P. J. P.

LA BELLE, MO.—The Spicknall Seed Co. of LaBelle has purchased a new 1947 Stinson "Voyager" airplane, to be used in connection with its business. The firm now does a business on a nation-wide basis and the company is the first in Lewis County to adopt this form of transportation. The plane has a cruising speed of 130 miles an hour and is capable of a coast-to-coast flight.—P. J. P.

BROOKINGS, S. D.—Millions of acres of western lands, from Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta, and from Montana southward, through the United States, are becoming crested wheat grass pastures, Dr. N. E. Hansen of South Dakota State college stated recently. The 1944 seed production of the grass in America was over 25 million pounds while Canada's 1944 crop yielded over 2 million pounds.—A. M. M.

IMPORTS of seeds during the four months ending Oct. 31, with imports for the like months of 1945, in parentheses, were as follows, in pounds, as reported by the U. S. D. A.: Alfalfa, 3,853,400 (2,331,300); smooth brome, 1,063,500 (1,413,700); subterranean clover, 52,200 (28,700); white clover, 315,200 (28,100); chewings fescue, 73,000 (810,300); meadow fescue, 99,400 (none); flax, 78,400 (none); bahia grass, 118,000 (64,300); dallis grass, 280,700 (6,000); rhodes grass, 33,700 (119,000); black medic, 78,400 (84,800); oats, 603,100 (none); sweet clover, 1,014,000 (792,200), and crested wheat grass, 16,600 (235,700).

WELLINGTON, KAN.—Farmers here battled stinking smut in wheat this fall by planting half the county's 350,000 acres of seedbed with treated wheat. Last season they learned their lesson. Stinking smut disease in wheat cost farmers of Sumner County from \$200,000 to \$300,000 during the 1946 wheat harvest. Raymond G. Frye, county agent, considers it one of the most noteworthy projects of the year.—G. M. H.

LINCOLN, NEB.—A hybrid alfalfa, which may match the development of hybrid corn, is being developed at the Nebraska State Agriculture college. Agronomists are working with varieties which may yield 25 to 30 per cent more forage than present types. Altho not yet ready for commercial production, the new hybrids reportedly are of better quality, more resistant to insects and disease, and of greater seed productivity.—P. J. P.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Two acres of lotus major seed has been successfully harvested on the farm of T. H. Kenworthy of Siletz, Ore., demonstrating the practicability of producing such seed crops in this area. It is found that lotus major grows especially well in the coast area, bottom lands, and seed supplies so far have been short. Seed crops are successfully harvested each year at Astoria, and lotus major seed has become a sizable industry.—F. K. H.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The International Grain and Hay Show will be held Nov. 30 to Dec. 7 in connection with the International Livestock Exposition. Grain classes include corn, small grains and sorghums. There are classes for both junior and adult exhibitors. The hay department includes groups for alfalfa, red clover, lespedeza, prairie and mixed hays. A commercial bale is considered as 50 pounds or over. Generous prizes are offered in all departments and no entry fee is charged.

JOHNSON, KAN.—The new combine type of sorghums, Martin and Blankenship, which have been under test for several years on experimental fields, held up well in the variety test plots in Stanton county this season. The varieties were harvested on one farm and sent to Kansas State College for threshing and weighing. Two as yet unnamed varieties which are designated by number also showed up well on both dry land and irrigated tracts. Martin Milo proved an outstanding dry weather producer and outyielded the older accepted maize varieties.—G. M. H.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The North Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its convention Dec. 4 and 5 in the Robert E. Lee Hotel. A. W. Cahoon, Durham, will talk on The Good the Association Can Do a Retailer. W. Grayson Quarles, Raleigh, will address the meeting on The Good the Association Can Do a Jobber or Wholesaler. What the Seedsmen Can Do to Help the Association will be discussed by K. J. Shaw, Laurinburg. Lane Wilson, Shreveport, La., executive secretary of the Southern Seedsmen's Association, will talk on What the Seedsmen Can Do to Help the Southern Seedsmen's Association. The speaker at the banquet will be Lee M. Wiggins, former pres. of the American Bankers Ass'n.

Flax a Dependable Crop

Dr. Weber H. Peterson, formerly of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and now located at Clemson Agricultural College, in a paper presented at the annual meeting of the Flax Institute of the United States, covered a statistical analysis of flaxseed and wheat yields and was based on a study made in conjunction with the B. A. E. Their studies covered a 15-year period and showed that there was less variation in the yields of flaxseed than wheat. It has been the contention of the Flax Development Committee for some time that the hazardous nature of flax planting was greatly exaggerated and this is thoroly borne out by Dr. Peterson's studies.

The Story of Sheyenne Flax

By H. L. WALSTER, Director, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station

A new variety of flax or of any other crop rarely develops as a result of an accident. Instead, there is usually a long background of careful planning and co-operation. The story of the development of Sheyenne flax, a variety of flax immune to all the races of rust known to exist in the United States, is such a story.

The story begins with an appropriation of \$5,000 by the North Dakota legislative assembly of 1931 which enabled the Agricultural College to build a greenhouse with accompanying head house containing a small office, a small laboratory and special research equipment. With this greenhouse and equipment provided, the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station invited the co-operation of the Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture. They located one of their ablest plant pathologists, Dr. H. H. Flor, in the state and assigned to him the task of developing a rust resistant flax. Bison flax which had been developed by this station and which was highly wilt resistant had proven to be highly susceptible to flax rust, a disease which was beginning to become more and more serious. A rust resistant flax easily handled by the growers had become a major need.

Dr. Flor approached the problem of creating a new rust resistant flax by first finding out how many physiologic races of flax rust he was likely to encounter. He then proceeded to study the inheritance of disease susceptibility in a cross between different physiologic races of flax rust and ultimately that led to studies of the inheritance of rust reaction of crosses between different varieties of flax. His first scientific paper on flax rust appeared in the *Journal of Agricultural Research* in 1935, four years after he began his first studies. This paper was entitled, "Physiologic Specialization of Rust on Flax." This was followed in 1940 by another paper describing "New Physiologic Races of Flax Rust," also published in the *Journal of Agricultural Research*. In 1941 two more papers appeared. One was concerned with the crossing of physiologic races of flax rust and the other was a popular general description of flax rust which was published in Volume 3, No. 6, page 79, 1941, of the *Bimonthly Bulletin* of this station and also another paper on the "Inheritance of the Rust Reaction in the Cross Between the Two Flax Varieties, Buda and J.W.S." In 1942 two more papers on the genetics of inheritance of flax rust resistance were published in the *Journal of Phytopathology*. In 1944 still another paper appeared in *Phytopathology* on the "Relation of Rust Damage on Seed Flax to Seed Size, Iodine Value, and Oil Content." The two more recent papers, still in press, submitted to the *Journal of Agricultural Research* contain discussions and findings on the inheritance of resistance to flax rust on flax plants.

While carrying on his scientific work on the inheritance of susceptibility to flax rust Dr. Flor began to do something about creating a variety of flax highly resistant to the rust disease. In the spring of 1938 he made a cross between Ottawa 770B and Buda, a variety of flax selected by Professor H. L. Bolley of this station. The first generation from the seed from this cross was grown in the field in 1938, the second generation in the greenhouse the same year. By 1939 he was able to take the third generation to the field and to make single plant selections. A single plant selection increased in 1940 was the beginning of Sheyenne flax. It was increased in rod rows in 1941-1942. The increases obtained in 1942 were sent to California to be grown there in the winter of 1942-1943 so that by the spring of 1943 it was possible to grow seven acres of this new variety of flax in North Dakota.

By the spring of 1945 Sheyenne had been increased to 687 bus., which amount was released

to 46 farmers. The increase which they made, plus the increase made by the experiment station, made available for distribution in 1946 about 10,000 bus. In 1946 about 75 per cent of this increase of 10,000 bus. was made available to more than 300 other farmers and it is estimated that about 18,000 acres of Sheyenne flax were seeded in North Dakota in 1946.

Two articles descriptive of Sheyenne flax have appeared in the *Bimonthly Bulletin*. Two short paragraphs in Volume 7, No. 4, for March-April, 1945, and a longer article in Volume 8, No. 2, November-December, 1945. The particular merits of Sheyenne flax are that it is early ripening, wilt and rust resistant, and has a fair degree of tolerance to Pasmio disease. It grows nearly as tall as Bison, has blue flowers and brown seed. Sheyenne seed is slightly smaller than Bison and its oil yield is slightly under Bison but the iodine number of the oil is better than Bison.

Seed Yields Increased by D.D.T. Dusting

Earlier predictions that dusting alfalfa and clover with DDT would substantially increase their seed yields have been borne out by the harvesting of Iowa's experimental plots, Dr. Carl Drake, head of zoology and entomology at Iowa State College, announced.

But because of unfavorable weather, lack of sufficient equipment to dust plots at the proper time and unfavorable field locations, Drake said, the full potential of using DDT has not been reflected in yields this year.

In Page County trials, a single dusting of DDT on 1.5 acres of alfalfa resulted in a yield of 1.15 bus. of recleaned seed per acre, compared with .16 bu. per acre for the check plot.

In a Story County field trial, treated red clover gave .87 bu. of recleaned seed per acre, with .5 bu. per acre as the yield from the check plot. And in Butler County, a test plot netted more than 3 bus. of recleaned seed on an acre basis.

Drake said the experimental plots at the college farm have not yet been harvested.

In pointing out other observations of experiments to boost Iowa legume seed yields by controlling harmful insects, Drake said the populations of honeybees on treated alfalfa fields were 10 to 20 times greater than on untreated plots, and three to four times greater on treated red clover fields. The more abundant blossoms

on the treated fields also attracted greater numbers of wild bees and bumblebees as an aid to pollination.

Bay Barley, a New Michigan Variety

By J. W. THAYER and E. E. DOWN of Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station

Michigan State College has developed a new variety of barley characterized by stiff straw, erect six-rowed heads, smooth red-tipped awns and good yielding ability. The variety has been given the name "Bay" after one of the barley producing counties of the state.

In 1926 a cross was made at the Michigan Experiment Station between two barley varieties, Minnesota 450 and Spartan. Then followed 12 years of segregating, selecting and testing to prove the worth of the material that resulted from the cross. By 1939 one selection, known as No. 07930, had shown sufficient promise to warrant testing in over-state plots.

In 1939 preliminary tests were carried on with Bay in five counties with six cooperators. The first three years' results of over-state testing showed that Bay did not yield quite so much as Wisconsin 38, but yield alone is not the only basis for judging the worth of a variety. Bay had a slightly higher test weight than Wisconsin 38, a stiffer straw, with ability to hold its heads better, and ripened 2 to 3 days earlier. These factors were judged to be of sufficient value to offset the slight decrease in yield.

Then came the poor barley years of 1943 and 1944. During these two years and again in 1945 Bay outyielded Wisconsin 38. Thus, after six years of testing, Bay was found to be the equal of Wisconsin 38 in yielding ability besides possessing the superior characteristics previously mentioned.

To determine further the acceptability of Bay to the malting trade before releasing it as a variety, the station decided in 1944 to have a pilot lot run through a regular malt house. The results from this test proved Bay to be as acceptable for malting purposes as Wisconsin 38 and possibly superior in some respects.

Bay barley was grown under the supervision of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association during 1945 on 350 acres. A limited supply of seed was available for sowing in 1946. Much of this crop is being grown for certification, but by the spring of 1947 seed should be available in almost unlimited quantities.

Douglas



YOUR BUSINESS AND TETRAFUME

We believe your business needs our "TETRAFUME" grain fumigant. We know you can use it to advantage. That's a broad statement! but the fact remains—most, if not all, up-to-date grain handlers find it necessary to fumigate stored grain from time to time; if they aren't troubled with weevil infestations, it's musty and ground odors, dull and off-color grain, heating conditions, or high moisture content. The only known fumigant that can successfully handle all of these problems is DOUGLAS TETRAFUME.

DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY COMPANY—first to produce a fumigant that would do more than just kill bugs—offers immediate and direct service from the main office and factory, Kansas City, Missouri, and from branch warehouses located at Indianapolis, Indiana, Portland, Oregon, Spokane, Washington, and Minneapolis, Minnesota.

We will gladly explain how our products can be applied to your particular needs. Expert field representatives are prepared to meet you on your premises, wherever you are.

WRITE US TODAY.

"PIONEERS OF SAFE INSECTICIDES"

Douglas Chemical and Supply Company

1324-26 West 12th St. INCORPORATED 1916 Kansas City, Missouri

BRANCH WAREHOUSES: INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA; SPOKANE, WASHINGTON; MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA; PORTLAND, OREGON.

Clinton, an Outstanding Oat

Fourteen more bushels to the acre than other leading varieties is the remarkable record marked up by Clinton oats.

In 48 community grain trials reported for 1945, the average yield of Richland and Gopher oats was 57 bus. to the acre; Marion, Tama and Boone averaged 70 bus.—13 bus. more than Gopher and Richland; and Clinton yielded an average of 84 bus. to the acre—14 bus. more than the average for Tama, Boone and Marion.

CLINTON is a medium tall, yellow, early oat (1 day later than Tama, Boone and Richland, but 3 days earlier than Marion). The kernels are plump and the hulls thin. It grows about 2 inches taller than Tama and Boone.

In the rust-free years, even tho Clinton may not show any great advantage in yield, it should be superior in its strength of straw and in weight per bushel. In fact its very stiff straw, which gives a long period for safe harvest, may be the quality that farmers will like most, for Clinton has the ability to stand up on very rich soil and this ability to stand continues for 10 days to 2 weeks after it is ripe.

Because of its sturdy straw, we should be able to delay harvest until Clinton is fully ripe and thus get away from the trouble of heating in the bins which many have had with Tama, Boone and these other new varieties.

ORIGIN.—Clinton oats originated at the Iowa Station as a selection from a cross of D69 with Bond. Its value was determined in extensive tests in Iowa and in tests cooperative with the agricultural experiment stations in nearby states.

The parent D69 was developed from a cross of Richland and Green Russian. Bond came from Australia and was obtained with many others by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Bond is a stiff-strawed, mid-season variety which produces a plump, reddish-yellow kernel. It is nearly immune from most of the races of crown rust (leaf rust) which are found in North America. It also is resistant to most races of both loose and covered smut, but it is susceptible to all races of stem rust. Clinton gets its stem rust-resistance from the other parent, D69.

INCREASING SEED STOCK.—In one year Clinton oats was increased from 25 pounds to 1,207 bushels! In the fall of 1943 we sent 25 pounds of seed to the Arizona Experiment Station for a winter crop. It was sown under the direction of Dr. A. T. Bartel at Mesa, Ariz., in October, 1943. From this planting 67 bus. were harvested the next spring—May, 1944—and this seed was immediately expressed to the Aberdeen Substation of the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station. There it was grown under the supervision of Superintendent J. L. Toevs. Arrangements for these increases

in Arizona and Idaho were made in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

The seed was planted in Idaho in May, 1944, and 1,207 bus. were harvested in the fall of 1944 and shipped to Ames. So, from a 25-pound lot a year before, we had approximately 1,200 bus. in the fall of 1944. Had it not been for a severe windstorm before the crop was fully harvested in Idaho, we should have had around 2,000 bus.

Those who get Clinton seed must agree to sell at least one-half the crop to other farmers for seed and they cannot sell more than 50 bus. to any one man without consent of the county seed distribution committee. The price limitation on the seed they sell will be \$1 above the Des Moines Dec. 1 price of U. S.



Clinton an Outstanding Oat that Yields 14 bushels per acre



Delta Warehouse Co.
Stockton, Calif.

HESS Direct Heat Drier and Cooler

gas fired
with auxiliary oil
burner, installed by

DELTA WAREHOUSE CO.
Stockton, Calif.

They're Profit Makers

**HESS WARMING AND
VENTILATING CO.**
1211 S. WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

No. 2 oats. No oats can be sold to anyone outside the county without the permission of the county seed distribution committee.—Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

Meeting of California Seedsmen

The California Seed Ass'n held its fall meeting Oct. 25 and 26 in the Hotel Hilton at Long Beach, Cal., with an attendance of over 100.

Group meetings were held, the field seed division, Maurice Keating, chairman, having a dinner meeting.

Earle E. Humphries, pres. of the California Seed Council, reported on its activities.

Stanley Folsom, of Minneapolis, Minn., pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, delivered an address on "The Seed Industry, Foreign and Domestic."

Roger O'Donnell, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, followed with a talk on "The Need for Strong Seed Ass'ns."

A cocktail hour preceded the Ass'n dinner Saturday evening. The ladies were given a dinner Friday evening, and on Saturday a boat trip around Los Angeles harbor.

FREDERICK R. LACK, vice pres. of the Western Electric Co., has been elected pres. of the American Standards Ass'n for the ensuing year.

Supply Trade

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Charles W. Keller II, 47, manager of the promotion department of the Chase Bag Co., died Nov. 22 in Chicago. —G. M. H.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Alvin C. Carpenter, with the Bemis Bro. Bag Co. for nearly 50 years, died Nov. 6 aged 77. He became manager of the St. Louis plant in 1920.

TORONTO, ONT.—The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. has appointed J. A. Botterell manager of its Toronto branch. Mr. Botterell has been in the grain business and more recently in the construction machinery business at Calgary.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Indiana Grain Machinery Corporation of South Meridian street has been incorporated with 1,000 shares of no par value. The incorporators are J. Edward Bourne, C. Worth McCracken and William F. Hoffman.—P. J. P.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The strike against the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., begun Apr. 30, has long since ended at La Crosse, Springfield, Ill., La Porte, Ind., Norwood, O., and Pittsburgh, Pa. At West Allis several thousand of the 11,600 employees have gone back to work, having been convinced the Communists dominate their local union and is continuing the strife for political purposes, rather than to benefit labor.

47th Annual Western Grain & Feed Ass'n

(Concluded from page 392)

efforts of the railroads in getting the maximum service from the 730,000 cars in service.

RON KENNEDY, Sec'y, Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, delivered a report from the National Ass'n. He stressed the importance of self discipline of the industry and announced a coming program of group meetings of retail dealers in all sections of the country.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

HUGH HALE, Royal, presided at the Tuesday afternoon session.

ALLEN B. KLINE, Des Moines, pres. Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, talked on "Agriculture Looks Ahead." Mr. Kline said the United States can't afford to avoid the responsibility for permanent world peace and cautioned Iowans against borrowing money when dollars are cheap, for too often they have to be paid back with high priced dollars.

ROSWELL GARST, Coon Rapids, in his address, "Why Use Fertilizer," took all the mystery out of the use of fertilizer and reduced results to a mathematical basis. He said:

While all fertilizers are still extremely scarce and the supply is far too small to meet demands, he urged feed and grain dealers to learn everything possible about fertilizers and get into the business.

He said they have the proper warehousing facilities for storing bulky products and are strategically located to give the farmer good service.

Garst prophesied that Iowa, which is now using only one-half pound of nitrogen fertilizer per tillable acre, has a potential market for 150 million dollars worth of fertilizer.

Garst said phosphorus alone is a feed for clover, but has little or no effect on the yield of oats, while nitrogen alone is a feed for grasses. The two together, he said, produce "the wonders" when they are used in the correct combinations, as they feed the grain crops.

Adjourned sine die.



Henri M. Marc, Asst. Gen. Manager, C. J. Tagliabue Division, Portable Products, Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Henri Marc Made Asst. Gen. Manager

F. R. Marlier, president, Portable Products Corp., Pittsburgh, has announced the appointment of Henri M. Marc as assistant general manager of the corporation's C. J. Tagliabue Division, Brooklyn. Born in France, Mr. Marc served in the U. S. Army during World War I, and graduated from Carnegie Institute of Technology in chemical engineering in 1922. Thereafter he was associated for a number of years with the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, conducting research on asphalt, asbestos and organic felts. He comes to Tagliabue from the Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, with which he had been associated since 1932 as assistant director of research, developing asbestos, mineral wool and other heat and sound insulating products.

The C. J. Tagliabue Division manufactures a wide line of instruments for recording and controlling temperature and pressure. In addition to his managerial duties, Mr. Marc will act as technical advisor for all divisions of the corporation.

EXPORTS of huge quantities of fertilizer are questioned by the American Plant Food Council, an organization of fertilizer manufacturers, as enabling European farmers to compete with United States farmers. The fertilizer is needed desperately at home; but the Washington officials are reopening 16 of the nation's largest munitions factories to produce ammonium nitrate exclusively for shipment abroad.

Profitable Market for Certified Seed of Malting Barley

The 1946 seed list recently issued by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n, University Farm, St. Paul, lists only two farmers, one in Polk County and one in Jackson County, who are growing certified seed of the "old reliable" Wisconsin 38 or Barbless barley, with a total of only 38 acres. There are 8 growers of the new "L" or Kindred barley, two in Clay County and one each in Jackson, Nicollet, Faribault and Meeker Counties, with a total of 156 acres.

To plant the 900,000 acres of barley that is the "goal" for that 1947 crop in Minnesota tentatively set by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will require 1,800,000 bus. of seed, using a planting rate of 2 bushels per acre. Based on a yield of 30 bushels per acre, the state average for barley in Minnesota in 1946, the 194 acres of certified seed of malting barley grown in Minnesota in 1946 produced only 5,920 bus. of seed of Wis. 38 and Kindred. This is far from the "saturation point" in the market for certified seed barley.

A large amount of certified seed of Mars barley was grown by 395 farmers in 66 counties in Minnesota in 1946, on a total of 9,000 acres, possibly some 270,000 bus.

Mars barley is an early maturing smooth-awned barley variety that yields well in seasons when earliness is an advantage. Mars barley has stiff straw and is resistant to stem rust and to the barley stripe disease, caused by *Holminthosporium gramineum*. Mars derives its resistance to stem rust and its stiff straw from Peatland, one of its parents.

Unfortunately, Mars barley has small kernels and very low diastase content. These two defects in malting quality make Mars barley unacceptable to malters and brewers, who class it as a feed barley. On Nov. 18, 1946, choice to extra choice No. 1 malting barley, having a test weight of 45 to 48 pounds per bushel, sold for \$1.71 per bushel, at Minneapolis. On the same date No. 1 feed barley was quoted at only \$1.23 per bushel, a discount of 48 cents per bushel under No. 1 malting barley. Admitting the desirable field characteristics of Mars barley, it is only fair to point out that the present heavy discount of feed barley under malting barley on the Minneapolis market is a factor to which Minnesota barley growers should give serious consideration, in making their planting plans for 1947.

The spread between the prices of No. 1 malting barley and No. 1 feed barley is not always as wide as 48c, the present price differential at Minneapolis. However, the ten year average price of top quality malting barley at Minneapolis was 93c for the years 1936-1945. The average top price of feed barley at Minneapolis during the same decade was only 69c, a spread of 24c.

"RANDOLPH" OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER The Drier Without a Boiler

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

THAT'S ALL

MANUFACTURED BY

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

Grain Carriers

CHICAGO, ILL.—The 23d annual meeting of the Midwest Shippers Advisory Board will be held Jan. 23 and 24 at the Sherman Hotel.

COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 2nd Revised Page 118 to Tariff Ill. C. C. 155, effective Dec. 1, cancels transit arrangements at Collinsville.

CLASS I railroads had 62,145 new freight cars on order on Nov. 1, compared with 37,904 on the same day last year, the Ass'n of American Railroads announced. Plain box cars on order totaled 21,926.

THE SANTA FE in supplement No. 15 to 14715-E extends the time limit for outbound shipments of corn and other articles as provided in Item 25 to June 30, 1947, on shipments originating prior to Dec. 31, 1946.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The world's largest diesel-electric road locomotive will be on display on a siding at Pittsburg, Kan., near this city Dec. 7 by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. and the Kansas City Southern Lines.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Sydney Anderson of Minneapolis, vice-pres. and director of General Mills, Inc., was elected pres. of the Transportation Ass'n of America during its annual meeting in Chicago Nov. 14.

MISSOURI PACIFIC Railroad Co.'s Supplement No. 22 to Circular No. 390-G, effective Dec. 4, in paragraphs dealing with the rate to be applied on mixed feed proposes to hold the mixed feed rate from transit station as a minimum.

A. A. R. EMBARGO No. 50-C is very complicated and deals with the accumulation of cars at port areas, and went into effect Nov. 15. Grains, soybeans, flaxseed and malt in bulk when covered by permits issued by operator of port elevator are exceptions.

GRAIN and grain products loadings during the week ended Nov. 16 were 48,910 cars, against 55,889 during the like week of 1945. This decrease is the more remarkable since the loadings of all freight broke records of several years with 913,345 cars the week of Nov. 9, against 838,218 cars a year ago.

CLASS I railroads of the United States in September, 1946, had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of about \$38,500,000 compared with a net income of \$8,848,870 in September, 1945, according to reports filed by the carriers with the Bureau of Railway Economics of the Ass'n of American Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Employees of the Inland Waterways Corporation, a government agency, to the number of 500 went on strike here early in November; and the U. S. Dept. of Commerce having charge, may have to discharge the men under the law of the Ball-Russell rider forbidding the use of federal funds to pay any employee who strikes against the government. Senator Ball insists that the law be complied with.

SENATOR Clyde M. Reed of Kansas says: All I'm interested in is why the New Haven railroad has four times as many cars in its possession as it owns, while the Santa Fe has only 80 per cent of the cars it owns. I'd like to know how, in view of the Esch act, eastern roads have cars equal to 110 per cent and up of the number they own while lines operating thru Kansas City have only a fraction of the number of cars they own.

THE DISTRIBUTION orders of the Car Service Division requiring the forwarding of box cars empty in return movement to railroads and areas which are predominantly originators of box car freight continue in effect subject to such modification and change as the continuing studies of box cars available and seasonal requirements on the various roads require from

day to day.—W. C. Kendall, director C. S. D. of Ass'n of American Railroads.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.—The H. G. Isbell Grain Co. has brought suit against the Texas Mexican Railway Co. for alleged failure to supply cars to move grain during the 1945 season. The suit asks \$6,000 damages plus a penalty of between \$1,875 and \$7,500 for violation of state regulations. In the petition filed with the District Court, the grain company charged that the railroad discriminated against the firm because it gave "unreasonable preference to other shippers."—H. N.

LAKE NAVIGATION will be closed Nov. 30, when regular hull and cargo insurance expires. Freight and insurance will advance and the trade does not expect much grain will move out by lake after that. All shipments thereafter must go all rail at much higher cost. The Soo locks are expected to close by Dec. 16. On account of car shortage handling of cars will become more difficult if the railroads make cut backs on freight service. Considerable grain has been sold for delivery in November and country shippers are crying for cars to make good on their contracts.—F. G. C.

A. A. R. Embargo No. 482, effective Nov. 15, embargoes all carload and l.c.l. shipments for all consignees at all stations in the New York Boroughs of Kings, Queens, Manhattan and Bronx (including New York City or New York, N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y., etc.), when delivering carrier is one of the following: Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal, Bush Terminal R. R., Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. (see exception 1), Jay Street Connecting R. R., Lehigh Valley R. R. (see exception 1), New York Dock Co., South Brooklyn Ry., New York Central R. R. (see exception 1). All carload freight for all consignees in Greater New York when for truck, tractor and trailer or store-door delivery from DL&W, LV, or NYC stations at Jersey City or Hoboken, N. J. Exceptions: 1. LCL freight for DL&W, LV or NYC stations.

Why Spot Wheat Is Held Back

Quite a few are at a loss to understand why more cash wheat is not available, in view of the record crop which was produced this year, especially when it is known that the amount of participation in the government loan program this year has been almost negligible. Up to Nov. 1, and with only 60 days remaining before reaching the deadline for the making of loan applications on Dec. 31, less than 16,000,000 bu. of the 1946 wheat crop had been put under seal.

As a matter of fact, with the price situation what it has been, and the open market having been consistently in excess of the loan price, there has been a certain amount of mystery connected with the matter as to just why any wheat went into the loan at all. As a partial answer to that question, it might be volunteered that on farm stored wheat the borrower gets a storage payment of 6c per bu. clear over and above the loan price, which might be a little incentive at least. One of the logical reasons which might be offered for the reluctance on the part of growers to market wheat in large quantity at the current levels might be the fact that since the election there has been much talk about the possibility of a cut of as much as 20 per cent in individual income taxes. This could be a very sizable item and could easily tend to restrict marketing from first hands until after the turn of the year.—F. C. Bisson, director of public relations of Chicago Board of Trade.

FUTURE trading in hides was resumed Nov. 19 by the Commodity Exchange, Inc., of New York, following the elimination of price control, and trading in rubber, copper, lead, zinc and tin is expected soon to be resumed, after suspension since June, 1942.

The Santa Fe Bought Box Cars

Fred G. Burley, pres. of the Santa Fe Railway, said Nov. 20 the pooling of box cars may continue until serviceable box cars owned by all carriers equals the total serviceable box cars owned as of Aug. 1, 1943, when 724,579 box cars were in service.

The August report of the Ass'n of American Railroads shows that the number of serviceable box cars declined 24,449 since 1943. The Santa Fe, on the other hand, was building up its ownership of cars to keep abreast of war needs and prepare for the reconversion task. Despite the terrific war wear to rolling stock, the Santa Fe increased its serviceable car supply from 75,865 in 1940 to 81,304 in 1946—a gain of 5,439.

While rolling stock of the country generally is wearing out faster than it is being replaced, the Santa Fe bought 8,312 new box cars and 1,000 new auto cars. It rebuilt 3,644 box and 1,158 auto cars and made heavy repairs to 2,000 other box cars. On order are 2,500 more new box cars. "This makes the Santa Fe box car fleet one of the newest in the country," Mr. Gurley commented.

CHEMURGY is that amazing science which develops 217 uses for the corncob other than the overnight cabin mattress.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

New Intercommunicating System

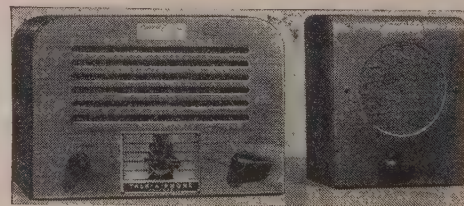
Grain merchants who handle several side lines such as coal, feed, field seeds and lumber often have them so scattered they experience much trouble in serving customers in each line and need to communicate with each department of their business at frequent intervals. This is easily attained by installing an intercommunicating Talk-A-Phone system.

The Talk-A-Phone Co., manufacturers of a complete line of intercommunication systems, recently unveiled their latest model. The announcement is outstanding because for the first time features previously found only in the de luxe line are available in these low-priced systems.

The chassis marks a notable advancement in electronic design. Incorporating all of the latest features such as Alnico 5 speakers, Insta-Action selector switch and a powerful high-gain amplifier which delivers the maximum output of brilliant voice range power, to mention just a few; these new Talk-A-Phone models meet the most exacting demands of efficient operation.

Constructed of choice walnut, cabinet is streamlined with the sweep and dignity of design in keeping with the day's trend towards defined simplicity.

Illustrated herewith is the special master station and sub-station in the KR-4010 special de luxe series. This system consists of one master station working with up to a total of ten sub-stations. System may be built progressively beginning with one master station and one sub-station; additional sub-stations can then be added as needed. Master stations can call any one or all sub-stations at will and receive an answer. Sub-stations can also originate calls to master by use of the silent feature. Extreme versatility is stressed in sub-stations which may be installed in any remote spot up to 2,500 feet from master station, regardless whether power supply is available there or not. Master station operates on 110-115 volts AC or DC.



Master Station and Sub-Station of Communicating System

Feedstuffs

BREWERS' dried grains production during October amounted to 19,300 tons, against 21,200 tons in October, 1945.—U. S. D. A.

DISTILLERS dried grains production during October amounted to 22,100 tons, against 27,000 tons during October, 1945.—U.S.D.A.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The Oklahoma Farm Bureau annual convention here Nov. 9 adopted a resolution calling for repeal of the state sales tax on feed, seed and fertilizer not intended for resale.—E. W. F.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The distilling industry announced the formation of the Distillers' Feed Research Council to conduct research into feeds for live stock. It will specialize in research on grain recovery from distillers' waste.

OMAHA, NEB.—A meeting of Nebraska feed manufacturers called by the Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n for Oct. 30 heard talks by Harold Fouts of Nebraska City, Jas. Reese of Kansas City and J. D. Dean of Kansas City, executive sec'y of the Midwest Ass'n.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Firms handling feed, flour, seed, grain and fertilizer reporting to the state tax commission collected \$43,940.56 under the 2 per cent sales tax in September, 1940, against \$38,211.37 in September, 1945. The number of reporting firms increased from 635 to 651.

GAINESVILLE, FLA.—The annual nutrition conference of feed dealers was held at Gainesville, Fla., Nov. 14 to 16. The conferences are sponsored by the Experiment Station and the Florida Feed Dealers Ass'n, of which J. P. Irwin, Tampa, is pres. Dr. George K. Davis, Experiment Station animal nutritionist, was in charge of the program.—P. J. P.

National Retail Feed Committee Named

F. Peavey Heffelfinger, pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, has appointed the following members of the Ass'n Retail Feed Committee:

John Hinck, Corning, Ia., chairman; Richard M. Serkland, Grain Products Co., St. James, Minn.; Harold L. Gray, Gray Agricultural Supply Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.; Fred H. Pittelkow, H. P. Schmidt Milling Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; Forest W. Lipscomb, Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., Springfield, Mo.; R. E. Wendland, Wendland Grain Co., Temple, Tex.; Lionel True, Jas. H. Gray Milling Co., Springfield, N. Y.; Edward Rubinoff, Jacob Rubinoff Co., Vineland, N. J.; Joe S. Morris, Merit Mills, Amarillo, Tex.; Joe Meibergan, W. B. Johnston Grain Co., Enid, Okla.; A. W. Estes, Midwest Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; Robert Wolohan, Chas. Wolohan, Inc., Birch Run, Mich.; G. E. O'Brien, Greenville, O.; J. A. Simonsen, Jim's Fuel & Feed Co., N. Sacramento, Calif.; Lorin W. Markham, Yakima Milling Co., Yakima, Wash.; J. B. Claypool, Claypool & Co., San Bernardino, Calif.; Ruby Green, Kirksville, Mo.; Emmett D. Brown, Shillington, Pa., and Howard Martin, Theo. Martin & Son, Atlanta, Ga.

THE NATIONAL Industrial Conference Board, founded in 1916, is an entirely independent, impartial and non-profit institution, for research in business, supported by 2,600 business concerns. Most leaders of industry are members of its elected board, among them Geo. M. Moffett, chairman of the board of the Corn Products Refining Co., and Theodore Sander, Jr., pres. of the American Maize Products Co.

Meeting of N-W Feed Mfrs.

The dinner meeting of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n in the Gold Room of the Radisson Hotel, Dec. 3, precedes the opening of the Minnesota Baby Chick Co-operative Ass'n convention which is also being held in the Radisson Hotel, Dec. 4th, 5th and 6th.

Homer I. Huntington, general manager of the Poultry and Egg National Board, will be the principal speaker. His subject will be interesting, entertaining, educational, and enlightening. He also will show moving pictures of some of the work that his Board is doing for the benefit of the feed industry.

Our market has a big stake in the poultry industry. We sincerely hope that we will have a good attendance at this meeting because Mr. Huntington's organization is looking to us for leadership.—Wayne Fish, sec'y-treas., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Feed Price Outlook

Considerable expansion of agricultural research in the postwar period was seen by Dr. C. E. F. Guterman, director of agricultural research at Cornell University, who was the opening speaker Nov. 7 at the Cornell nutrition conference for feed manufacturers.

Dr. Guterman told the feedmen that their industry is in a strategic position to put research results into the feed bag immediately and thereby enable farmers to take prompt advantage of technological advances in the nutrition of livestock. But he warned that livestock efficiency is determined by management as well as nutrition, and that the industry can provide helpful information on management practices.

Speaking on the feed situation and outlook, Dr. L. C. Cunningham of the agricultural economics staff said the dominant question is on what price level feeding operations will be carried in 1946-47.

After citing figures to show that the total supply of feed concentrates per animal for the feed year 1946-47 just begun are about five per cent larger than for 1945-46, and the largest on record, he said: "Changes in feed supplies this year compared to last are far less significant in the outlook than is the prospect of a major change in the war-inflated price level of farm products in the United States."

Professor Cunningham emphasized that the level of prices of farm products is unusually high at present and that both inflation and deflation have accompanied all our major wars. So far in this post-war period, prices of farm products have risen to a higher level than have prices of non-farm or industrial products, he said. If prices of non-farm products continue to rise rapidly during the next year, as they did in 1919 and early 1920, this upswing might tend to postpone the decline in farm product prices. But the odds, he declared, now appear to be about two out of three that some price deflation will begin during 1947.

Prices of farm products as a group could decline nearly one-third from their present level before hitting the average farm price support level, he said.

The speaker observed that the supplies of four common feed grains available for feeding and other uses are nearly five per cent larger than a year ago. The greater maturity and higher feeding value of the 1946 corn crop, compared with 1945, is a favorable factor. The supply of high-protein feeds, however, is not so favorable as the feed grains, he said.

Principally because of a smaller 1946 fall pig crop, fewer chickens raised, and a reduction

in dairy cow numbers, the number of grain consuming animal units in January, 1947, is likely to be about 5 per cent smaller than on Jan. 1, 1946. The plentiful feed supplies are expected to bring about some re-expansion in livestock production during the coming year, particularly in hogs, chickens and beef cattle feeding, Cunningham stated.

Palm Kernel Meal for Bacon Pig

Digestion trials reported in the Journal of Agricultural Science showed palm kernel meal to be digested as follows: 65.8 per cent organic matter, 60 per cent crude protein, 25.8 per cent other extract, 76.8 per cent N-free extractives, and 3.3 per cent ash, all of which are similar to ground oats, coarse middlings and fine bran except for the other extract and ash, thus rendering these of about equal value as pig feeds.

Feeding trials indicated that about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the ration of pigs weighing from 90 to 150 lbs. might consist of palm kernel meal. Trials were made with heavier weights of pigs in which 50 to 60 per cent of the feed consisted of this meal. These proved bulky and unpalatable, yet the pigs made reasonable gains. The conclusion is drawn that due to its fiber and unpalatable nature not more than 30-35 per cent of the ration of 100-lb. pigs should consist of palm-kernel meal.

More Cattle Feeding in Corn Belt

Record numbers of stocker and feeder cattle have been moving into the corn belt states. This movement, together with a record production of corn of good quality and large supplies of other feeds and excellent wheat pastures, point to a substantial increase over a year earlier in cattle feeding in these states during the coming winter feeding season. Cattle feeding in the western states, however, is expected to be on a smaller scale than last winter.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the corn belt in October exceeded those for any other month of record and were 14 per cent larger than in October last year, the previous October record. The movement into Iowa and Illinois was especially large. For the 4 months, July thru October, shipments into the corn belt states also established a new record. For the 8 states for which records of total inshipments are available they were about 1,622,000 head, compared with 1,315,000 in 1945, an increase of about 23 per cent.—U. S. D. A.

Tighten Up Feed Inspection

Milo M. Palmer, Washington State Supervisor of Division of Feeds, Fertilizer and Livestock Remedies, writes:

"I have just made an analysis of the laboratory reports on analyses of feeding stuff samples collected by our inspectors during the past two months and find the results to be unsatisfactory from a feed control standpoint.

"Most of the samples analyzed show a wide variation in protein content. In fact, the greatest per cent were from 1 to 5 points deficient. Deficiencies in fat also existed in large percentages of samples analyzed, and most of the samples were high in fibre content. In the case of ash, they ranged from 1 to 3 points above the tolerances established by law. It was also noted that many of the ingredients do not conform with the ingredient statements declared on the tag or label and the application for registration as filed in this office. It was also noted that many dealers failed to tag or label their product as required by law.

"More samples of feeding stuff, as well as fertilizers and livestock remedies, will be collected in the future than in the past. All samples collected will be analyzed and checked carefully against the guaranteed analysis appearing on the tag or label and the application for registration."

What Industry Does for the Feeder

By LLOYD S. RIFORD, Cayuga, N. Y., chairman of the board of American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, before Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs. Ass'n at Knoxville, Tenn.

"At the beginning of the war period, the feed manufacturing industry was furnishing the necessary nutrition for the production of dairy, poultry and meat products at a lower cost per unit of production for the service rendered than at any time in history. This had been brought about by marked improvement in the efficiency of rations and at the same time the lowest charge per ton for doing the job, both the result of healthy competition. These statements may need a bit of explanation.

Any improvement in efficiency naturally reduces the cost of a ration per unit of production of livestock products. That there had been such progress during the two decades preceding the war is an accepted fact. Then in this industry the cost of service rendered is covered by a fixed margin above the cost of raw materials, packages and freight. There is no doubt but that for the industry in general these margins were at a low level at the beginning of the war. These margins are independent of the cost of raw materials and represent only that part of the final cost of a ration over which the manufacturer has control but they do represent the cost for service rendered. Healthy competition had improved efficiency and reduced margins, with livestock industries benefiting thereby.

NUTRITIONAL RESEARCH.—Had it not been for the developments in the feed manufacturing industry during the 20 years preceding the war, and I would place particular emphasis on the practical application of nutritional research, it would have been impossible to have even approached the production of milk, eggs, and meat which was so great a contribution to the winning of the war.

An example lies in the fact that the commercial poultry industry as it now exists has been made possible only because of developments in poultry nutrition which have taken place since

1920 and the application of such research by the industry. The necessity for supplying vitamins and the finding of sources for these vitamins is an illustration familiar to all.

GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS.—Just how much government controls added to the difficulties of operation during those war years would be hard to estimate. Certainly the number of executive man-hours used up in meeting the problems created by such regimentation would be staggering. The actual cost to the livestock industries, particularly of the deficit feed areas, resulting from the effects of these controls could scarcely be calculated. No doubt certain controls were necessary with the country at war.

DEVELOPMENTS in poultry nutrition and in the application of this knowledge by the industry since 1920 have made possible the commercial poultry industry as it now exists. There have been other developments equally outstanding. I can safely refer to one because it applies to an industry which is pretty much localized in the Northeast—the growing of commercial ducks. The feed manufacturing industry made startling contributions to commercial duck farming during the past twenty years. This has come about through greatly improved nutritional efficiency of formulas, which, in turn, was largely made possible by the introduction of the principle of manufacturing duck feeds in pellet form.

Commercial duck growers can now produce a more uniform market duck averaging six pounds at nine weeks of age on 25 pounds of feed, where formerly 30 pounds was required to produce ducks averaging five and three-quarter pounds in 12 weeks. In addition, pelleted feeds have brought about greatly reduced labor costs and improved health conditions on duck farms.

MILK PRODUCTION INCREASED BY FEED.—Figures from New York State show that dairy farmers keeping cost accounts had an average production per cow of 6,300 pounds of milk in 1914-1918, from which there had been a gradual increase to 8,300 pounds per cow in 1934-1938, an increase of 30 per cent. The feed manufacturing industry will by no means take full credit for such an increase in milk production, but we do know that the knowledge of the requirements for milk production put into application by the industry has been undoubtedly the heaviest contributing factor.

In the Northeast, the increased production from May and June pasture is truly amazing and the rapid decrease as pastures dry up is most discouraging to the men who would like to maintain maximum milk production thruout the year. It is a challenge to the research men of both groups to find out how we can duplicate those May and June pasture conditions.

FEED INDUSTRY COUNCIL.—The association initiated and sponsored the Feed Industry Council, which represented the feed industry in all its phases and was very instrumental in bringing feed problems and their relation to food production prominently before the public during the critical years. As part of the council program, the Feed Industry Survey committee was organized, made up of leading livestock men from our agricultural colleges.

This Feed Survey committee, varying in its makeup year by year, has prepared an annual report since the fall of 1942 which, in effect, has been a balance sheet between the supplies of feedstuffs and the demand for them. The conclusions of the committee have been remarkably accurate and the report is a valuable addition to our statistical information. The organization and support of the Feed Industry

Council and its Feed Survey committee has been, in my estimation, an outstanding example of services which can be rendered to the livestock interests and to the general welfare.

In closing, I want to quote a paragraph from a proposed statement now in the process of being prepared of the Policy Objectives of the Association and the industry. This statement, I believe, crystallizes the thinking of the leaders of our industry.

"Recognizing that the feed manufacturing industry is essentially a part of agriculture, the association will not only co-operate in, but will initiate programs which will in any way promote prosperous poultry and livestock production. It recognizes, however, that its points for concentration are the constant improvement of animal and poultry nutrition, increasing efficiency in the manufacture and distribution of rations, and the promotion of improved feeding programs."

Prize Winners Fed on Commercial Feeds

A recent survey made by the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n revealed that all 14 of the winning hens in this year's standard contests, and 13 of the 14 winning pens, were started and grown on commercially mixed formula feeds. In its report, the A. F. M. A. stated:

"The vitamin content of manufactured feeds has increased steadily during the past 10 years. We know much more about vitamins, their values, and the chickens' requirements today than we did five or six years ago. At the same time, new methods and discoveries have improved the vitamin B complex in distillers' by-products.

"Improved feeds in turn have made it possible for today's skillful breeders to develop high-producing birds without the handicaps due to inadequate nutrition which were so common in the industry 15-20 years ago. As a result of improved feeding and breeding, we can expect continued setting of egg laying records in future contests."

Feeding a Wood Product

Experiments made in 1940 and 1941 by three Scandinavian scientists, H. Edin, T. Helleday and S. Nordfeldt, are described in Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews for January, 1946.

The cellulose used was finely divided sulphite cellulose specially prepared for feeding. In all 33 groups including 231 cows and 14 groups with 70 horses were used, with digestibility trials on horses in addition. The main findings were as follows:

Cellulose in this new, finely divided form was found to be suitable for both cows and horses, provided adequate protein and minerals were supplied. Usually 2 to 3 kg. could be given to cows, and some large cows could take up to 5 kg. for short periods. The cellulose could be given dry or moist, mixed with other concentrates. Horses could be given 3 to 4.5 kg. daily over long periods of hard work. The cellulose could be given with or without hay, and a supplement of fodder yeast was not found beneficial. As little as 50 g. digestible protein per feed unit was enough for horses during hard work.

Cellulose should be introduced gradually into the ration. Its feeding value was about 75 to 80 feed units per 100 kg. It should be considered to have a negative protein value of about 25 g. per kg. since that amount of protein is lost in digestive juices during its digestion.

Mustard seed and poppy seed cake were suitable protein supplements in amounts up to 1.5 kg. daily. Poppy seed depressed milk fat production slightly and gave a somewhat soft butter. Skimmed milk, fresh or sour, could be given in amounts of 10 to 20 kg. with cellulose soaked in it. Wet preserved fish offal mixed with cellulose and dried could be used

KELLY DUPLEX
FEED MILL MACHINERY
Everything for Mill and Elevator
THE DUPLEX MILL & MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio

INSTALL

Jacobson
MACHINERY

for BIGGER PROFITS

UNIVERSAL Hammermill
AJACS Pulverizer
ECONOMY Magnetic Separator
CORN Cutter and Grader
Vertical Feed Mixer
Truck Dumps and other equipment. Write for information.

WANTED — Distributors or Sales Representatives in Northeast and other open territories. Write for our proposition.

A. E. Jacobson Machine Works, Inc.
1084 10th Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

in amounts up to 1.5 kg. daily without ill effect for a slightly soft butter.

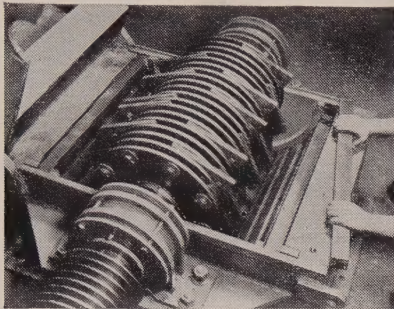
Urea could serve as a protein substitute but its use requires further study.

In two experiments with milk cows roughage was reduced to as little as 2 and 1.5 kg. hay daily and replaced by cellulose with the necessary protein supplement. There was no ill effect.

Studies of the effect of reduced hay intake on the carotene and vitamin A content of milk showed little difference between cows getting hay or beet leaf silage. It is suggested that to feed beet leaves during the pasture season is wasteful. They should be ensiled for winter use.

A New Hammer Mill

The addition of a new, heavy-duty model Buffalo Hammer Mill to the well-graduated line of 16 standard types has been announced by the Buffalo Hammer Mill Corporation.



Left: Working Parts of New Buffalo Hammer Mill and Easily Removable Breaker Bars.

This new model hammer mill has an overall height of 47", base 53" x 38", charge opening 24" x 30" and is typical of the other Buffalo mills which are used for grinding, pulverizing, crushing, shredding, defiberizing and hashing various materials throughout practically every industry. This breaks up all sizes of material by shattering blows of several batteries of revolving hardened steel hammers at 1,000 to 7,500 r.p.m. Material is hit while suspended in mid air to eliminate the generating of heat from the friction of rubbing and crushing actions. With the elimination of heat, less power is required and both wear and break-downs are reduced to a minimum.

This new model is protected from possible damage by a built-in trap which extracts foreign substances after they enter the mills when used in such industries as abrasive, chemical, ceramic, feed and flour, fertilizer, food, rock product, wood, wood-flour and wherever material is pulverized.

Material may be discharged two ways, one is by gravity from the bottom of the machine and the other by conveying pneumatically to a collection system.

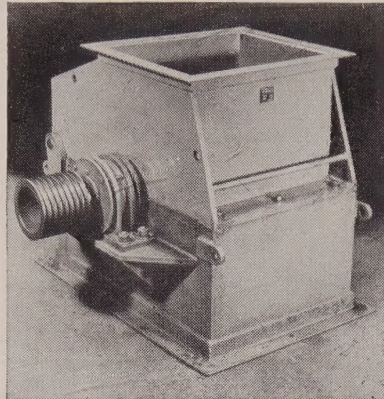
Easily one of the series of breaker bars is removed from inside of the mill. Reversible hammers provide 4 edges for each hammer.

Design simplicity and flexibility is made possible by steel plate welded construction which provides special as well as standard models to meet all applications. A complete line of hammers of various thicknesses is available for innumerable requirements. These hammer mills are available from ½ to 200 h.p. and speeds of 1,000 to 7,500 r.p.m. capacities.

UNDER the Nov. 13 amendment of W.F.O. 144 mills are authorized during the October-December quarter of 1946 to produce for export to the license-free countries 25 per cent of their established general license base. This base consists of average annual exports during 1938, 1939, 1940, and 1941, in the case of the Philippines; and of total exports during 1945 to all other countries now removed from license restrictions.

Open Pollinated v. Hybrid Corn for Chicks

The purpose of this experiment at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station was to compare the utilization of the nitrogen, calcium and phosphorus of a standard ration with one in which the open-pollinated corn was replaced with Iowa 939 hybrid corn. The corn of the control ration had 11.3 and the hybrid corn had 9.1 per cent of protein, so the level of the protein in the corn was adjusted to that in the hybrid corn by the addition of cornstarch. Therefore 25 pounds of open-pollinated Hogue's yellow dent corn and six pounds of starch were used in mixing the Nebraska No. 8-S ration, while 31 pounds of Iowa 939 hybrid corn were used in 100 pounds of the modified ration, which



Right: New Buffalo Hammer Mill with Top Inlet for Materials.

was designated as No. 8-SH. The components of the ration without the ground corn were ground and mixed in sufficient quantity for the two lots. One half of this amount was mixed with the ground hybrid corn and the other half with a mixture of 25 pounds of ground yellow corn and six pounds of starch. After being thus prepared, the rations were machine pelleted by means of a 5/32 inch die to facilitate feeding without loss. Substitution of ground hybrid corn for yellow corn and starch constituted the experimental variable. The corn contributed 15 per cent of the total protein of the rations.

The chicks used were a cross of White Leghorn and Dark Cornish, and were brooded on wire. They were weighed into the experiment on Feb. 28, 1940. All chicks were fed the same amount of the pelleted rations daily in the manner described in previous work. Two chicks from each group were discarded when they failed to eat at the required rate, but there were no other losses. Twenty-four chicks in each group completed the feeding tests on April 11.

On open pollinated corn the male birds gained 355 grams weight and the female birds 330 grams, a significant increase over the gain by those fed hybrid corn, which was 343 grams for the male birds and 319 grams for the female birds.

A COAL conservation order reducing the consumption of electric power was issued by the C.P.A. effective Nov. 25, on account of the coal strike. Steel production is being cut and further cuts will reduce the output of many manufacturers. Some rail passenger service has been cut to save fuel.

Avoid Waste of Proteins

I would like to analyze the rate of usage of protein meals per livestock production unit. (Livestock production unit is so many gallons of milk, pounds of beef, pounds of pork, dozens of eggs, pounds of poultry, etc.) The ratio has increased considerably. In prewar 1937 to '41 we averaged 70 pounds of the four oilmeals, plus corn gluten meal, per livestock production unit. A year ago we used 90 pounds! Remember, we have increased the production of soybean meal—we've doubled it. But it wasn't done to make protein, it was done to make oil. If that should adjust itself in a year or two our total supply of byproduct feed may not be as great. Isn't it going to be more important than ever for the feed manufacturing industry to do the job it was set up to do . . . to see that straight proteins are not wasted by feeding them straight . . . to see that they are properly balanced and that the proper amino acid is used that will balance one protein with another.

That is the service we can render. We must get the maximum efficiency out of our proteins. I'm not talking about the old fight: whether a farmer should feed straight ingredients or do his own mixing. I'm talking about the fact that by the time we hit 1950—or shortly thereafter—we will have 150,000,000 people to feed in these United States, instead of 130,000,000 we talked about ten years ago or the 140,000,000 we talk about now. We are going to need greater efficiency in production of meat, milk, and eggs in the future.—Walter Berger, pres. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.



CHECK
YOUR
FORMULAS
with
Laboratory
Analyses

Protein, Fat, and Fibre
—Feed or Grain—
Analyzed at
Reasonable Rates
Runyon Testing Laboratories
1106 Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.
"Runyon Analyses Help Sell Feeds"

**NATIONAL ALFALFA
DEHYDRATING & MILLING CO.**
LAMAR, COLORADO
ST. LOUIS, MO.
CHANDLER, ARIZ. CHARLESTON, MO.

Manufacturers of



**DENVER ALFALFA
and
PECOS VALLEY
ALFALFA MEAL**



**Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC., ST. LOUIS**

How Manufacturer Can Best Serve Beef Cattle

By L. P. McCANN of Ohio State University at Ohio Animal Nutrition Conference

In answering the question as to how the feed manufacturer can best serve the beef cattle industry, we have to immediately recognize that in the very beginning this is probably one of the smallest sources of revenue for the feed dealer or manufacturer. However, I have personally wondered on many occasions whether the small demand among beef cattle men generally for your products is not due, in part at least, to the failure of many to recognize the problem which the beef man has to solve. In this instance I am referring to protein supplement feeds; minerals will be referred to a little later.

We can safely say that better than 95 per cent of the beef cattle men, including breeders and feeders, grow the bulk of their own carbohydrate feeds. Therefore, when they come to you, as a dealer, or when your representatives contact them, it should be remembered that they want, and need to buy, only that kind of feed which they themselves are lacking. With plenty of corn, barley and oats, a supplement feed high in protein is indicated. Yet in view of this situation, what do we find many feed manufacturers offering under such conditions? All too often it is a feed mixture whose analysis tag says "protein 12 per cent," and in some instances this has actually been as low as 9 per cent. I am not questioning the value of the specific ingredients in such mixtures; I am only questioning the value of such a protein carrier as this to fit the needs of many beef cattle men, whether they be breeders or feeders. Since it is protein that is needed, a mixture should be offered which would at least somewhere approach our common protein carriers. And speaking of supplement feeds carrying only 12 per cent protein, why not frankly recognize the fact that this same farmer may actually have right in his barn, alfalfa hay which carries from 9.6 to 12.4 per cent digestible protein, depending on whether it is very leafy or very stemmy. Having such feed in his own barn, let us face the question as to just why this same beef cattle man should pay from \$40 to \$75 per ton for a so-called protein supplement carrying no greater percentage of digestible protein than he already has in his haymow.

COST—Some years ago, on a cattle feeder tour in Wood County, Ohio, Dean H. P. Rusk of the University of Illinois, was the speaker. One cattle feeder asked the Dean this question: "What do you think of _____ steer feed?", mentioning the name of a well-known commercial steer feeding supplement. "Don't you think it's a good feed, and that it's good for our cattle?" The Dean's answer was quick and very much to the point. He said: "Yes, I think it is a good feed, and it is good for your cattle, but so is porterhouse steak good for my dog." Not many of us resort to feeding porterhouse steaks to our dogs, not to mention ourselves in these days of scarcity. The whole point here is the question of price when the unit of protein was considered.

Over a period of twenty years working with cattle feeders it has been my experience that most of the good feeders will try anything one season, but when they find that it eats too heavily into their profits, they soon change and hunt for something else. All too often it is only to find that once again they have stumbled over the same difficulty, namely too much price for what they are getting.

Cattle feeders and beef cattle men generally have confidence in the recommendations made by you men and your representatives. They expect you to give them definite help in solving their problems. Most of you are sincere in giving the right kind of help and advice, but when your representatives offer a 12 per cent protein supplement at little if any below the price which the feeder should have to pay for a 25 or 30 per cent supplement, or for one of

the standard protein carriers, such as soybean meal, linseed meal or cottonseed meal, he will not long continue to buy the low protein product. He will soon learn that, according to our present information, it will require from two to three pounds of the low carrier to get the same results as one pound of the high protein carrier. Again speaking of sales representatives, I am reminded of an incident.

A number of years ago the sales manager of a very large and well recognized feed manufacturing concern confidentially told me that he knew little or nothing about feeds, that he had no contact with anything of that kind until one year previous when he had left a bond selling job to head the sales force of the very large organization he then represented. I have reason to believe that since that time this same organization has recognized the necessity of having men on its staff who are well versed in the science of animal nutrition and with a knowledge of common feeding practices. Do not misunderstand my meaning on this point. No one need necessarily be an authority on animal nutrition in order to sell feeds to any set of beef cattle men. However, he does need, and should have, a working knowledge of the common feeding practices prevailing in the area which he covers. May I repeat that you manufacturers and your representatives are looked upon as authorities on this subject by those who are, or would be, your customers. When you make a recommendation to them they believe in you and expect your suggestions to be workable.

WHAT ARE THE ACTUAL NEEDS FOR PROTEIN in the case of fattening cattle? The cost of the protein carrier will have considerable influence on the amount that can be economically used. For example, in the South it has been a common practice in years past to feed as much as six to eight pounds of cottonseed meal per head daily to fattening cattle around cottonseed oil mills. This was because the meal, or cake, was cheap, and in reality it was taking the place of a carbohydrate feed such as corn or barley. Under ordinary conditions, and especially in times of high prices such as those now prevailing, experimental feeding tests have pointed the way as to protein needs. The Ohio Experiment Station some years ago conducted a test in which they used a mixture of the three basic proteins plus a limited amount of meat meal or tankage. This mixture was then fed to different lots of cattle in varying amounts, one lot receiving .8 pound per head daily, another lot 1.6 pounds per head daily, and a third lot 2.4 pounds. Based on rate of gain, combined with economical results, the 1.6 pound level of protein was found to be most satisfactory.

A number of years ago the Oklahoma Experiment Station conducted a feeding test in which they used cottonseed meal in varying amounts as a supplement for 411-pound Hereford steer calves. One lot of these calves received as much as 3.5 pounds of cottonseed meal per head daily with no bad effects except that the gains were too expensive. As a result of the Ohio Experiment Station's test, already referred to, and other similar feeding trials, we can assume that in cattle fattening rations about 1.5 to 2 pounds per head daily is sufficient of our normal protein carriers.

NEED OF PROTEIN FEEDS—Some cattle feeders have the idea that protein feeds are not necessary nor important except toward the end of the fattening period. This idea is wrong. The protein needs of the animal body are the same, or perhaps even greater, at the beginning of the fattening period than they are later. For this reason it is important that protein feed be supplied thruout the fattening process. On this point the Ohio Station again conducted an interesting trial in which they fed three lots of cattle in the following manner. One group started with no protein and continued that way for the first twelve weeks. The second group started with 1.6 pounds and continued thruout the entire feeding period on this same amount with no change. The third lot of cattle started

out with 2.4 pounds of protein on which they were carried for twelve weeks. At the end of this twelve-week period their allowance was reduced by .8 of a pound, putting them down to 1.6 pounds per head daily for the next twelve weeks. The first lot, which had received none at the beginning, was given .8 of a pound per head daily during the second twelve-week period, and at the end of the two following twelve-week periods their allowance was increased by .8 of a pound, so that for the last twelve weeks they received 2.4 pounds of protein per head daily. The other bunch, which was started in at 2.4 pounds per head daily, was reduced by .8 of a pound each twelve-week period until during the last twelve weeks they received no protein at all. The total amount of protein feed per steer in each of these three lots was exactly the same for the entire feeding period. In other words, they all averaged 1.6 pounds per head daily. The results, however, were far different.

The lot of steers which received the same allowance of 1.6 pounds per day thru the test with no variation, had the best daily gain, sold for the highest price and returned the greatest profit. Because of this and many other experiments we know rather definitely the amount of protein required in fattening cattle. Let me add here that this requirement is approximately the same per animal per day regardless of its weight. The reason for this is that younger animals, such as calves, have greater protein requirements because the muscular development and bony framework is still expanding. Whereas a 1,000-pound steer is not making as much muscle or bone growth, but only needs protein for keeping up repair of these structures.

MOLASSES—Concerning the use and value of molasses in supplemental or mixed feeds, I can only say one thing. Based on our present feeding knowledge, molasses is only worth 80 to 85 per cent of the value of corn, pound for pound. Call it an appetizer or what you please, the percentage feeding value as stated still stands for ordinary beef cattle feeding practice.

AS TO THE MINERAL NEEDS, many of you can recall years ago when farmers resorted to the practice of home mixing their own fertilizers. Today it is doubtful if you would find a single progressive farmer mixing his own fertilizer ingredients. The reason for that is quite simple. Fertilizer manufacturers recognized the problem, and they have solved it to the satisfaction of fertilizer users. In livestock mineral feeding we are still largely in the home-mixing stage. Some feed manufacturers, local feed dealers and elevators have already solved this problem and are putting out mixtures that are being widely accepted today. Here again the item of cost is the most important consideration. The importance and the necessity for supplying mineral feeds is not as fully appreciated in some quarters today as are the needs for protein, yet we know that mineral needs of livestock must be met. The most important of these minerals are lime and phosphorus. Powdered limestone with a high carbonaceous content and steamed bone meal are the two important sources of these mineral needs. Salt is commonly added to these and the proportion is two pounds each of the minerals to one pound of salt. Some cattle men prefer to feed salt by itself instead of having it mixed with the other two minerals. Even when it is included in the mineral mixture in the above mentioned proportion salt should still be made available to cattle from choice. Whether it is given as block salt or loose salt does not seem to matter.

While high-priced so-called high-powered protein or mineral feeds may be put across for a single season by high-powered supersalesmen, they will not continue to be used unless based on sound feeding knowledge and practice and sold at prices enabling the cattleman to make a profit from their use.

WASHINGTON, IA.—Don Radda, this year, grew a stalk of corn 31 ft. tall.

The Role of Folic Acid in Poultry Nutrition

By E. I. ROBERTSON of Department of Poultry Husbandry at Cornell Nutrition Conference

Folic acid is a member of the B-complex of vitamins and the latest to be isolated and synthesized. It is known to be required by man, as well as by many other animals, certain insects and bacteria. Because of its requirement by these representative species, it is believed to be needed by all forms of life for cell formation. While for the chick it is required for growth, feather production and pigmentation, and for the prevention of perosis, the most dramatic evidence for its need is in the production of red blood cells. Folic acid is believed to occur in nature mainly as folic acid conjugate(s) from which it can be split by the enzyme, folic acid conjugase. Hog kidney, rat liver and chick pancreas are known to contain high concentration of this enzyme.

After much experimental work the synthesis of folic acid was reported by Angier and associates of Lederle Laboratories and the American Cyanamid Corporation in August, 1945. However, it was not until May 28, 1946, at the New York Academy of Science meeting on folic acid, that its structure was announced. At that time "pteroylglutamic acid" was proposed as the name for this factor to describe its chemical makeup. The crystalline product is sold under the trade name of "Folvite."

The history of folic acid is relatively short in terms of years, but is the result of a tremendous amount of independent investigation. The existence of a new vitamin required by poultry was reported by Stokstad and Manning (1938) and by Bauernfiend and associates (1938). Hogan and Parrot (1940) discovered a factor in liver which prevented anemia in chicks fed a purified diet. Because this factor apparently belonged to the B complex it was designated vitamin B₁₂, the subscript c indicating its essentiality for chicks. A year later Mitchell, Snell and Williams (1941) were able to obtain a potent concentration of a factor from spinach which they called "folic acid" from the Latin *folium*, meaning leaf. Hutchings and associates, (1944) discovered that *L. casei* factor (a growth factor required for the micro-organism *Lactobacillus casei* prevented anemia in chicks. The mutual identity of factor U, vitamin B and the *L. casei* factor was established in 1943. Day and co-workers (1945) have shown that vitamin M and the *L. casei* factor are similar in that both are folic acid conjugates. Factor R of the Cornell workers has been shown by Charkey (1945) to be one or more folic acid conjugates.

Sprue and pernicious anemia respond to folic acid therapy. The work of Spies and associates (1945), Moore *et al* (1946), and Darby (1946) suggests the close relationship of folic acid with the "erythrocyte-maturing factor." Folic acid is proving phenomenally successful in initiating reticulocytosis, or new red cell formation in the treatment of anemia of humans.

FOLIC ACID REQUIREMENTS OF CHICKS—Adequate experimental data have been reported to clearly establish the qualitative role of folic acid in promoting normal growth, hemoglobin formation and normal feathering in chicks when fed purified diets. A review of these data has been made by Robertson *et al* (1946) and by others. The requirement of folic acid for growth, feathering and hemoglobin formation in chicks has been published by Robertson and associates (1946).

Limited data on commercial chick starting rations show them to contain more than 100 micrograms of folic acid per 100 gms. The same strain of hens in confinement or allowed the freedom of a grass yard showed no difference in hemoglobin level at the end of their first year of egg production. Unpublished work at this station indicates that hemoglobin level in mature hens on practical rations is largely under hormonal control.

While feed manufacturers need not, in the light of present information on folic acid, make

provision for including folic acid in poultry rations, nevertheless studies on this factor have helped to explain its mode of action. Furthermore, chicks have proven exceptionally adapted to the study of folic acid because of their rapid growth and the low levels of hemoglobin that occur with a deficiency of folic acid. Much of the fundamental work with chicks is now yielding benefits in the treatment of anemia in humans. The discovery of folic acid for the treatment of anemia is another milestone in the progress of medical science similar to the discovery of insulin for diabetes and niacin for pellagra.

Vegetable Proteins for Poultry

By G. F. HEUSER, Department of Poultry Husbandry, at Cornell Nutrition Conference

Many reports have appeared dealing with the use of soybean oil meal in poultry rations. With the necessity for using large amounts of protein feeds of vegetable origin it is desirable to know more about the feeding value of the common vegetable protein feeds.

Single Comb White Leghorn chicks were reared in batteries up to 8 weeks of age and fed a ration made up of corn meal, crushed wheat, pulverized oats, alfalfa meal, riboflavin concentrate, delsterol, iodized salt, steamed bone meal, limestone, manganese sulfate and the protein concentrates under study. The rations were formulated to contain approximately 20 per cent protein, 1.6 per cent calcium, and 0.7 per cent phosphorus. The calculated values for riboflavin were 350 micrograms; for vitamin A, 1200 International Units, and for vitamin D, 100 A.O.A.C. units per 100 grams of feed.

The following protein concentrates were used: fish meal, solvent soybean oil meal, peanut oil meal, cottonseed meal, old process linseed oil meal, corn gluten feed, and wheat germ meal. In one group of birds the various vegetable protein concentrates were fed as the only accessory protein; in the second group the rations for all of the lots contained 3 per cent of fish meal. In both groups lots were included which received all of the extra protein from a single source as well as lots receiving one-half of the added protein from soybean oil meal and the balance from each of the other vegetable protein concentrates.

As the only source of supplementary protein in a chick ration the proteins rated as follows: soybean oil meal and sunflower seed meal, peanut meal and wheat germ meal, cottonseed meal and corn gluten feed, linseed oil meal.

Replacing one-half of the protein of the various vegetable protein concentrates with soybean oil meal protein improved the growth so that there were no significant differences between them with the exception that linseed oil meal was still poor. The supplementary effect of the soybean oil meal was greater for cottonseed meal and corn gluten feed than for peanut oil meal and wheat germ meal.

The inclusion of 3 per cent of fish meal in the rations increased the response in all lots. This effect appeared to be additive rather than supplementary, thus indicating it was not due chiefly to amino acids.

Various combinations of fish meal, soybean oil meal, peanut oil meal, wheat germ meal, cottonseed meal, corn gluten feed and linseed oil meal resulted in average weights which were classified as good, medium and poor. All diets classified as good included fish meal. (See table.)

Mortality varied with the different diets but was generally lower in the lots which showed better growth. However, livability seems to be favorably improved by fish meal, peanut oil meal and wheat germ meal.

Less feed per gram of gain was required on rations showing good growth. The inclusion of fish meal or soybean oil meal increased feed efficiency. The increase due to soybean oil meal was more marked with cottonseed meal and corn gluten feed which were supplemented to a greater degree.

Since good growth was obtained with certain

combinations, the amounts of these various vegetable protein concentrates included in them can be considered as not being excessive when used in proper combination. They include 46 per cent of wheat germ meal, approximately 25 per cent of soybean oil meal, peanut oil meal, or gluten feed, and 15 per cent of cottonseed meal. Fifteen per cent of linseed oil meal, the smallest amount fed, was still too much for satisfactory results.

Cost of Poultry Ration Declining

Despite the high level of egg prices which prevailed in September and early October, the egg-feed price ratio was below 1945 and the long-time average. The average price paid by farmers for poultry ration in mid-October, 1946, was \$3.75 per 100 pounds, about 25 per cent above Oct. 15, 1945. The poultry ration cost was relatively stable from October, 1945, thru April, 1946, ranging from \$2.96 to \$3.11 per hundred. Upward revisions were made in price ceilings on corn during May and June. Further increases in prices occurred in July when ceilings on all feeds were temporarily suspended. Prices paid by farmers for poultry ration reached a high point of \$3.94 per 100 pounds in July. Since mid-July poultry ration costs have been declining, and in mid-October were 5 per cent below the July high.—U. S. D. A.

COTTON speculators had accumulated the commodity for many weeks in the expectation that the forthcoming government crop report showing a small crop would cause buying that would take their cotton off their hands at a profit. The government estimate of less than 9,000,000 bales, one of the shortest crops in a quarter of a century, came duly as expected, but not the expected buying, and the cotton futures market broke badly, selling down the daily limit.

Help Your Feeders Feed Efficiently

This authoritative book will help you to help your feeders get the most from their feeds.

FEEDS and FEEDING

Morrison

World's most quoted authority. Known as the bible of the feed trade. Covers feeding, care and management of all classes of larger farm animals. Gives full information on composition, analysis, value and use of each recognized feedstuff. Cross indexed for ready reference. 20th edition 13th printing, 1,050 pages, well illustrated. Shipping weight 5 lbs. Price, \$5.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

527 So. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

The seed was flax...



-but the harvest is paint!

To the farmer, as it comes from the fields, this crop he has harvested probably still looks very much like flax at so much a bushel. Yet its market is fixed by its oil content in terms of its desirability for paint.

The farmer, busy tending his fields, may sometimes forget to remember his interest in paint and bread and beer. Actually, his is the job of producing a raw material to a manufacturer's specification.

Down through its eighty years Cargill has played an increasingly important role in interpreting to the farmer the specifications and raw material needs of industry. A pioneer in the laboratory testing of wheat, barley, flax and other grains for wanted market char-

acteristics, Cargill has worked closely with farmers in promoting the seeding of better strains of grain and encouraging long range crop improvement.

In serving the farmer, Cargill serves industry—and in its service to industry, Cargill also serves agriculture!



LEADERSHIP THAT HAS GROWN FROM THE SEARCH FOR...HOW BETTER!